In the Will of the People
Final Victory Lies

Nippon Times

Remember the Days Before
Pearl Harbor

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U.S. WAR PLAN ON PRODUCTION FOUND FAULTY

Output Goal for 1942 Placed Much Too High, Donald Nelson Reveals

RAPS RIVALRY OF ORGANS

Dispute for Materials Slowed Up Program; Construction Of Planes Stressed

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—Donald Nelson, chief of America's War Production Board, on June 13 presented a report to President Franklin Roosevelt outlining his expectations of the war goods production in 1943, and the measures he considered necessary to be taken. The London Times reporting this on the next day, June 14, revealed that Nelson felt that many faults existed in the government production plans pointing out that the production aim in 1942 was placed much too high.

The Times, just received here, declares as follows:

"Donald Nelson reported to Roosevelt that the American Government was scheduled to use $16,000,000,000 within the year in order to carry on the war. Compared to the war expenses of 1942 this is an 80 per cent increase. At the same time it is believed that strict standards were set for civilian goods, especially, clothing, woven goods, fuel, furniture, medical supplies, and transportation organs.

"Only a part of Nelson's report was made public to prevent public unrest. The report criticizes the production plan for all equipment necessary for the fighting forces and other production plans made by government organs and openly admits the weak points of the war production board itself. According to Nelson the production plan for 1942 aimed at too high a figure and as a result each government organ tried to get access and hold as much materials as it could causing much dissension among the organs.

"In addition to that no firm measures were taken to handle the disputes finally making it necessary to change the production objective from that which was fixed at first, $680,000,000 to $501,000,000. Concerning the standard of living, in spite of the fact that numerous peace industries were switched to war industries, America still had enough industrial power in 1942 to maintain a high standard of living.

"Actually, in the 1942 fourth quarter the civilian goods amounted to 40 per cent of the total production plan, the rest, 60 per cent being war goods, making the percentage of civilian goods production in America the highest among the belligerents. The rate of civilian goods production in the latter part of 1943, however, is expected to take a big drop."

Stress on Aviation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—The House of Representatives Appropriations Committee on June 18 passed the 1944 budget of the War Department totaling $71,500,438,000, according to a Washington dispatch. The new appropriations amount to $59,037,599,000. The balance is represented by unused appropriations. About one third the total budget will be used on aviation, indicating the policy of the American army for concentrating on the extension of the air force. Construction is planned by the American army of 36,000 bombers, 38,000 fighters, 12,000 training planes, and 9,000 transport planes, a total of 95,000 planes.

FILIPINOS HOLD SESSION

Kalibapi Adopts Thanks Resolution To Tojo's Statement

Domei

MANILA, June 19.—The second day session of the Special General Assembly was held by the Kalibapi at the Metropolitan Theater this morning attended by the representatives of all the provinces of the Philippines.

The resolution of gratitude for Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration to grant independence to the Philippines within this year was proposed by Benigno S. Aquino, Director-General of the Kalibapi, and General Emilio Aguinaldo and unanimously adopted by all the members.

Meanwhile, the grand public meeting of the Manila citizens in commemoration of the momentous declaration by the Japanese Prime Minister is scheduled to be held at Luneta Park this evening.

Glad He Is in Japan

All attention was focussed on Subhas Chandra Bose, famed Indian leader for independence, on Saturday when his presence in Japan was revealed. The photo shows him, seated at left, conversing with newspapermen in the patio of the Imperial Hotel on Saturday afternoon following the group interview he gave the press at 2 p.m.

PHILIPPINES HOLDS SERVICES FOR RIZAL

82nd Birth Anniversary for Father of Independence Widely Celebrated

Domei

MANILA, June 19.—The Philippines today observed the 82nd anniversary of the birth of Jose Rizal respected by the 18,000,000 Filipinos as "Father of Independence."

The Society for the Preservation of the House of Jose Rizal, of which General Artemio Ricarte is honorary president, celebrated the occasion at his birthplace in Calamba, Laguna Province, Luzon, attended by a large number of officials and people at 9 a.m. today.

The Military Administrator, who attended the function, planted a tree in the yard of the house of the departed patriot in commemoration of the occasion and prayed for the repose of his spirit.

Here in Manila, in celebration of Rizal's birthday, a brass band this morning paraded the streets from Escolta to Luneta Park, where the paraders placed a wreath at the foot of the Rizal Monument, which was visited by thousands of school children of this city.

Vargas Places Wreath

Domei

MANILA, June 19.—Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, this morning placed a wreath in front of the bronze statue of the late Jose Rizal, pioneer revolutionist of the Philippines, on the occasion of the anniversary of the patriot's birthday.

WAR WOUNDED TO HEAR LECTURES ON CLASSICS

Literary Association to Tour Various Sanitariums in This Country From July

Lectures on Japanese classics will be given under the auspices of the Literary Men's Service-to-the-Nation Association to the wounded and sick men of the Imperial Forces recuperating in the various sanitariums throughout the country. These lectures are scheduled to begin from the latter part of July and continue until the middle of August.

Scholars of Japanese literature will conduct interesting and informal discussions on Japanese classics such as Manyoshu, Kojiki, Ise Monogatari, Taketori Monogatari and others, for a period of two hours daily during their two day's stay each month at the various sanitariums.

Later on further attempts will be made to introduce haiku, tanka and Japanese poetry and give guidance to factory workers and others in poetic composition.

Berlin in Amazement At Sudden Appearance In Nippon of S. C. Bose

Domei

BERLIN, June 19.—The news of Subhas Chandra Bose's sudden appearance in Tokyo has caused much amazement here. The swift, superhuman disappearance and appearance of the Indian patriot has moved the German people to open-mouthed wonder. Now that Mr. Bose, who worked much for Indian independence while in Germany, is in Japan, German political circles place much expectation on his calling directly upon the 400,000,000 people of India and beginning an active, driving movement to free India.

U.S. CITIZENS NEED NOT SALUTE COLORS

Court Rules Freedom Rights Unencroached

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—The United States Supreme Court recently ruled that Americans are not compelled to salute the Stars and Stripes since compulsory obeisance would be an infringement on the American principle of freedom and liberty, according to the Newsweek.

It was only three years ago that the Supreme Court delivered an adjudication ruling that school children should salute the American flag, as the result of a court case which was brought to their attention when two school children refused to salute the American colors for religious reasons.

However, with the reoccurrence of a similar incident, the Supreme Court annulled their previous decision.

In this connection, the New York Herald-Tribune enthusiastically lauded the judgment as a true manifestation of American Democracy.

PARTIES VISIT TEIDAI

Filipinos and Burmese Inspect Laboratory of University

The Philippine and Burmese Inspection Parties visited Tokyo Imperial University, on Saturday at 9 a.m. where they inspected the laboratory room attached to the Engineering Department, the library and the room where various medical specimens are displayed.

Passing by the Fencing Hall, they unanimously expressed their desire to see the actual training, but being informed that it was not going on then, they seemed to have been greatly disappointed and stood before the Hall for a while.

The members left the University at 11:30 a.m. and later on attended a luncheon tendered by Vice-War Minister Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga.

INDIAN FOOD CRISIS REMAINS UNSOLVED

Starvation Staring Masses in Face—Riotings All Over Country Seen Imminent

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, June 18.—The masses in India are famishing as the British are at a loss for what they should do to alleviate the food shortage which has gripped the whole of India.

The Indian masses had been in a dangerous frame of mind in which they had been put by the attitude of the British Government to their demand for an independent India. Then suddenly they found starvation looking them in the face in consequence of the failure of the British to cope with the shortage of foodstuffs. From present indications riotings will flare up all over India before long, unless the food shortage is overcome in the interval, which can be only by a miracle.

Railway Workers' Threat

A Bombay dispatch tells of a resolution passed by the Union of Railway Workers in a special session on June 15, saying that all members, which means practically all the railway workers of India, would have to go on strike unless their wages were raised at once and adequate supplies of provisions made speedily available for them. A railway worker who had attended the meeting told the press:

"We are no longer able to subsist on the amount of food allowed us by the Railway Department. We find our wages utterly inadequate under the circumstances. We have not had a wage raise or extra allowance since the days before prices began to go up although the officials have long since had their al-

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INDIANS IN ASIA TO PUSH MOVE FOR FREEDOM

Given Great Impetus by Visit Of Subhas Bose to Tokyo; Full Force Ready

SHONAN LEAGUE ACTIVE

States Arrival of Patriot From Germany Creating Sensation Throughout World

Domei

SHONAN, June 19.—The Indian Independence Movement outside the borders of India is now concentrated in full force in East Asia and the visit of Subhas Chandra Bose well-known leader of the Movement, to Japan has added new impetus to it, it was declared in a statement issued by the Headquarters of the Indian Independence League here today on receipt of the report that Mr. Bose had arrived in Tokyo.

The statement said:

"The statement of Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo not only greatly moved all the Indians throughout East Asia but without a doubt created a great sensation throughout the world. The arrival of Mr. Bose in East Asia from Germany opens up a new epoch in the history of the Indian Independence Movement. The Independence Movement outside the borders of India is now concentrated in full force in East Asia.

"Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has expressed his determination to give unstinted aid to the Indian people in order that they may gain freedom and independence from Anglo-American influence and now the coming upon the scene of one of the most brilliant comrades in the movement and a leader greatly admired by the Indian people as a resolute fighter against British imperialism will add fresh and powerful momentum to the Independence Movement."

Hailed in Burma

Domei

RANGOON, June 19.—A tremendous wave of enthusiasm and hails of acclaim today swept over the 1,000,000 Indians in Burma with the news that Subhas Chandra Bose, "Our Bose," had returned to Asia.

This piece of good news was immediately sent by the Burmese Chapter of the Indian Independence League to its branches throughout Burma, while its organ, the Azad Hindustan, published an extra. Simultaneously, the radio broadcast and called upon the Indians in the homeland in Hindustani, Bengali, Assamese, Tamil, Telugu, and Oriya.

Reports of Mr. Bose's arrival in Japan posted at strategic points in Rangoon immediately collected huge crowds, causing all Burma to hit the peak of excitement over Indian independence and "Our Bose."

Bangkok Greets News

Domei

BANGKOK, June 19.—The news of Subhas Chandra Bose, famed leader of the Independence Movement in India, visiting Japan raised great hopes in the Indian residents here.

The news reached them while they were still under the emotions raised in them by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Diet speech. The feeling came upon them that an India

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, June 20, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Asia Is One

ASAHI—It must have been a great pleasurable surprise to all Japanese that Subhas Chandra Bose, vanguard leader of the Indian independence movement, has suddenly made his appearance in Tokyo and has issued a statement appealing the whole world.

As seen in his statement, Britain has been harping on the theme of racial self-determination and equality but in its policy toward India it has persisted in ruthless tyranny and barbarism. In this sense, Britain is the eternal enemy of India, as Mr. Bose says, and the infamous rebel against a peace-loving and free world. The victory of the Axis will mean the collapse of Anglo-American world domination and disintegration of the British Empire and will bring the independence of India nearer realization. In this sense India is related to the Axis by ties of common interests and especially to Japan by geographical, economic, political and ideological ties.

We the people of Japan, who have wholeheartedly hoped to see a free and independent India established by Indians for Indians, feel a great joy in welcoming this great leader of India and finding him fully aware of our efforts and sincerity toward the construction of a peaceful Greater East Asia. We earnestly hope that the Indian independence movement will quickly achieve its aim so that India may soon emerge on the arena of international politics as a completely independent nation and contribute to world peace and the happiness of mankind.

INDIANS WILL TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST BRITISH, SUBHAS BOSE ASSERTS

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE SPEAKS

The following is the text of the prepared statement read by Subhas Chandra Bose, illustrious Indian patriot who arrived recently in Japan, at the press interview he granted newspapermen at the Imperial Hotel on Saturday afternoon:

"Ladies and Gentlemen!

"At the outset, I may say that it is for me a very great pleasure to offer you my cordial greetings, since I have been for a long time connected with journalism in my own country.

"You may be wondering what has brought me to this part of the world and at such a time. For long years, British jails in India and Burma have been my residence. But the fact that today I am standing before you in the heart of Nippon, instead of sitting idly in a prison house in India, is symbolic of the new movement that is now sweeping over my country. It was in accordance with the will of my countrymen that I left home and homeland more than two years ago and whatever I have done since then, is also in accordance with their will.

"During the last World War, our leaders had been bluffed and deceived by wily British politicians. That is why we took a vow more than 20 years ago, never again to be deceived by them. For more than 20 years, my generation has striven for freedom and has eagerly awaited the hour that has now struck—the hour that is for the Indian people the dawn of freedom. We know very well that such an opportunity will not come again for another hundred years and we are, therefore, determined to make the fullest use of it.

Hits British Imperialism

"Ladies and Gentlemen!

"You have so often heard of the war that is being waged for freedom and democracy. But you can very well imagine what my countrymen think of those Powers that talk of freedom and democracy and deny the same to one-fifth of the human race—the Powers that reply to the demand for liberty by terror and brutality and by massacre of unarmed men, women and children. British Imperialism has meant for India moral degradation, cultural ruin, economic impoverishment and political enslavement. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the Indian people have at last solemnly resolved to end the British yoke?

"The present world conflict means for the Indian people a struggle between the forces that want to maintain the status quo and those that are determined to overthrow it. Can any one blame us if in such a conflict, our sympathy lies with those Powers that stand for change—for a New Order? And when these Powers support our demand for freedom, it is but natural that our sympathy for them should deepen into enthusiastic support.

"In spite of all that, Anglo-American propaganda has been saying to the contrary, believe me when I say that the overwhelming majority of the Indian people desire to see the Tripartite Powers emerge victorious. The victory of the Tripartite Powers will mean the defeat of Anglo-American Imperialism, the dismemberment of the British Empire and the restitution of India's lost liberty.

"The Tripartite Powers have rendered the greatest help to India's struggle by waging war against our eternal foe. And they have earned our lasting gratitude by offering us—not only sympathy, but active support and assistance. Nevertheless, it is our duty to pay for our liberty with our own blood.

Will Fight Enemy

"The freedom that we shall win through our sacrifice and exertions, we shall be able to preserve with our own strength. We, therefore, feel very strongly that we should actively participate in the war against our common foe. The enemy that has drawn the sword, must be fought with the sword.

"Civil disobedience must develop into armed struggle. And only when the Indian people receive the baptism of fire on a large scale, will they qualify for their freedom.

"Since I left India more than two years ago, I have travelled all over the world and I have, therefore, been able to study the world situation quite objectively. I have also seen something of the inside of Japan, Germany and Italy. I am not blind to the difficulties that still lie in the path of the Tripartite Powers—but I also know their strength and the sources of their strength. I am not, therefore, impressed at all by all this loud talk of a second front, whether in Europe or in the Pacific, or of a landing in Europe or of an offensive on the Indo-Burma frontier.

"If noisy, bumptious propaganda could win a war—the Anti-Axis Powers would have had their victory long ago. We all know that in this World War, time is not working in favor of the Anglo-American Powers as it did in the last—and even Mr. Winston Churchill was constrained to admit it publicly the other day at Washington. From my own study of the general war situation, I have the 100-percent conviction that however long this struggle may last, there can be but one outcome; namely, the absolute victory of the Tripartite powers and their Allies.

Praises Japan's Role

"Another point in which you may be naturally interested is as to what the Indian people think of Japan. Japan was the first Asiatic Power to stem the tide of aggression that had been sweeping over Asia in the 19th century. Japan's victory over Russia in 1905 was the starting point of the Asiatic renaissance in the 20th century and as such, it was hailed as enthusiastically by the Indian people, as it was by the Japanese people themselves. A strong Japan was, and is, a historical necessity for the revival of Asia.

"It is true that Indian public opinion regarding Japan changed considerably after the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937. But the outbreak of the war in East Asia has fundamentally altered the situation.

"Today, Japan is fighting our enemy. On the other hand, Chungking is an ally of the Anglo-American Powers. Moreover, General Chiang Kai-shek has been giving his full support to the British domination of Burma and India.

"The average Indian is not interested in ideological questions. He is interested only in the political and economic emancipation of his country. Consequently, whoever sympathizes with and supports India's independence is automatically India's friend and ally. Last but not least, the adoption by Japan of the new China policy, has made the Indian people ask why General Chiang Kai-shek does not try to arrive at an honorable understanding with Japan and why he is allowing himself to be used as a tool by the Anglo-American Powers.

Interrupted by British

"India and Japan have, in the past, been bound by deep cultural ties which are about 20 centuries old. In recent times, these cultural relations have been interrupted because of the British domination of India. It is, however, certain that when India is free, these relations will be revived and will be further strengthened.

"Moreover, in view of the active support and assistance which Japan has been giving—and will in future give—to India's struggle for independence, it is but natural that the grateful Indian people will enthusiastically welcome close political and economic cooperation with Japan, when they are masters of their own homes and of their national destiny.

"In this connection, I should add that the statements made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on India since March, 1942, and repeated by him before the Imperial Diet on June 16, 1943, have made a profound impression on India and have greatly helped the Indian Independence Movement.

Spirit of Optimism

"As regards the internal situation in Japan, everyone can see with his own eyes that there is a spirit of unbounded self-confidence and optimism. The spirit of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto permeates the whole Japanese nation—men, women and children. The economic situation and particularly the food situation is quite satisfactory and it will continue to improve as the days roll by.

Industrial production—satisfactory though it is—will be pushed up further in order to cope with and overcome any possible advance made by the enemy. And lastly, one can see with his own eyes that there is an immense reserve of manpower which can be drawn upon at any time, if the necessity arises.

"Ladies and Gentlemen! For all these reasons, I feel absolutely confident of the ultimate defeat of the Anglo-American Powers, of the break-up of the British Empire and of the liberation of 388-millions of my countrymen."

Civil Disobedience Held Insufficient to Gain Independence

THANKS AXIS POWERS

Patriot Tells Press He Is Confident of Ultimate Defeat Of U.S. and Britain

"Civil disobedience of the Indians against the British must now develop into armed struggle," declared Subhas Chandra Bose, famous Indian patriot who arrived recently in Japan in an interview with more than 40 Japanese and foreign newspapermen at 2 p.m. on Saturday at the Imperial Hotel.

Flaying the age-old British policy of exploitation and oppression in India, Mr. Bose declared, "British imperialism has meant for India moral degradation, cultural ruin, economic impoverishment and political enslavement."

The zealous patriot thanked the Tripartite Powers for their aid extended to the cause of the Indian independence movement and said, "these countries have earned our lasting gratitude by offering us not only sympathy, but active support and assistance."

Victory for Axis

Emphasizing the fact that Japan is full of moral and material strength which she is using now to smash the enemies of Asia, Mr. Bose declared that he feels absolutely confident of the ultimate defeat of the Anglo-American powers, of the disintegration of the British Empire and of the liberation of 388 millions of his countrymen.

After reading his prepared statement which is carried in a separate column, Mr. Bose replied to questions posed by the newspapermen. Asked to comment on the reported appointment of Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, as Viceroy of India, Mr. Bose declared:

"It will not cause the slightest change in the whole situation in India. If there is any meaning in the appointment, it is that Britain's grip on India will further be tightened and the British administration there will become more like what is called a military dictatorship."

Queried as to the effect which the promised granting by Japan of independence to Burma and the Philippines has exerted on the minds of the Indian public, the visiting patriot stated that it has produced far-reaching repercussions and has proved the most effective reply to enemy propaganda.

When asked as to the significance of the linking of the Indian independence movements in Europe and East Asia as materialized by his own visit in Japan from Germany, Mr. Bose stated that the concentration of efforts for the liberation of India by the patriots in the West and East will surely strengthen the power of the same movement and accentuate the realization of India's long-cherished aim.

As regards his declaration that the Indians will now actually take up arms against their oppressors, he explained that Mahatma Gandhi's principle of non-violence had so far been the only practical means of resistance against the British.

To Resort to Arms

"In fact," he said, "few Indians have believed in the effectiveness of the non-violence policy. Under the current circumstances, the Indian people will take to arms in their fight against the British."

Questioned as to the caste dissension and religious conflicts widely believed as prevalent in India, Mr. Bose curtly denied the existence of such troubles and declared that such stories are nothing but products of the Anglo-American propaganda machine.

With regard to the Indians abroad Mr. Bose stated that they are very anxious to aid their compatriots within the country and that the cooperation between the people at home and abroad will surely hasten the materialization of Indian independence.

Asked to air his impressions on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Mr. Bose declared that he

(Continued on Page 2)

EX-CONSUL RECALLS BOSE'S EARLY DAYS

Yoshida, Now With Embassy in F.I.C., Acquainted Indian With Japan's True Aims

Domei

HANOI, June 19.—With the news of the arrival of the Indian patriot Subhas Chandra Bose in Japan, attention is drawn to the Japanese who first acquainted that fiery Indian independence workers with the truth and will of Japan. That man is Tan-ichiro Yoshida, at present Chief of the Political Affairs Department of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China.

In 1938 when Mr. Bose was chosen president of the All-India national Congress, Mr. Yoshida was Japanese Consul-General in Calcutta and in several secret meetings with the Indian leader made known to him the truth behind the China Affair and the truth about Japan.

Interviewed at Hanoi, Mr. Yoshida recalling those days said:

"Subhas Chandra Bose is famous as an extreme radical among the patriots working for the Indian Independence Movement. As a statesman with burning fighting spirit, he has today the extremely solid support of the Indian youth. In 1938, he was chosen at the age of 42 as the president of the All-India National Congress. At that time, Chungking and British propaganda in regard to the China Affair was very well organized and used and the ill-feeling toward Japan was something difficult to wipe away.

"After Mr. Bose took his post as president of the party, I had several secret meetings with him and directed my efforts to show him the truth of the China Affair. At the time the atmosphere was such that care had to be taken in having contact with Japanese, so in order to meet him I had to make arrangement to go to his private home. Because he was willing to take a risk to meet me. Mr. Bose, of course, listened to my opinions.

"Our first meeting lasted three hours. The people in India believed that Japan was a nation believing only in armed aggression and the inferiority of Japanese propaganda had made the situation worse than could be imagined.

"Mr. Bose's broadmindedness in being willing to listen to me in the midst of all that was indeed great. Whether my opinions had any influence on him or not, Mr. Bose in a speech made in 1938 on foreign questions declared, 'The China Affair is extremely complex and it is not for India to say that it will sides with this nation or the other.'

"This was the first time that the All-Indian National Congress took a sympathetic attitude toward Japan and it awakened much reaction from various quarters. For that time, it was an outstanding development and I remember that an Indian working at the Consulate came to me with the report of the speech looking as proud as if he had done something big. How many people at that time thought that Indian independence would be pushed nearer realization as it is being done now? Mr. Bose's remarkable foresight can be seen in that.

"Later, Mr. Bose formed an advance bloc driving at the forefront of the independence movement but because of his radicalism he was arrested by the British. Due to his weak constitution, he was released under guard because of his health. Later, he fled to Germany holding that it was necessary to work together with a nation sympathetic to Indian independence.

"That he has now come to Japan is a happy thing because there is no more suitable place than Japan to begin the independence movement. At the same time, it is a very happy matter that his arrival in Japan will deepen his understanding of the present condition in Japan and Japan's sincerity. We will all be watching Mr. Bose's activity for glorious independence."

Indians to Take Up Arms Against British

(Continued From Page 1)

understands that the Prime Minister is very much interested in the independence movement of India and is very eager to help the Indians in realizing their cause.

Questioned as to the practical plans for the independence movement, the visitor declared that civil disobedience should be carried out side by side with armed conflict because the former means of resistance has proved a great cause of embarrassment to the British administration.

Referring to the independence movement by Indians in Europe, Mr. Bose disclosed that the patriots living in the West, despite their small number, are doing their best to achieve their purpose. He said he is very grateful to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and Il Duce Benito Mussolini for the kind help they have extended to the cause of the Indian revolutionists.

Continuing, he said that the revolts arising in Iran, Iraq, Palestine and other West Asiatic countries against their oppressors are very welcome to India because they accentuate the independence movement morally as well as materially.

Food Situation Serious

Queried as to the food situation in India, Mr. Bose declared that the situation is becoming more serious. He ascribed the present critical situation to three causes; that the imports, notably rice, from Burma, Thailand and other regions have been stopped since the start of the war in Asia; that the British Government has done nothing to combat the worsening situation; and that the military operations in Africa and West Asia by the British forces naturally drew foodstuffs from India.

Arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose Here Seen as Big Shock to London

Sudden Visit of Popular Indian Independence Leader Adds Great Impetus to His Compatriots to Fight Against Enemy, Avers Rash Behari Bose

The presence of Subhas Chandra Bose, eminent Indian independence leader, in Japan at a psychological moment of the War of Greater East Asia like this must certainly have proved a rude shock to Britain, Rash Behari Bose, also an Indian independence leader and chairman of the Bangkok Committee for Indian Independence, stated at his home in Onden, Shibuya-ku on Saturday.

For a full year since he went to Bangkok early in May last year, Rash Behari Bose had been untiringly working for the cause of Indian independence and now, not long after his return to Tokyo, he has been able to hear Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo make his declaration in the 82nd Extraordinary Diet session reaffirming his promise of independence to Burma.

When he learned on his return to Tokyo that Masahide, his eldest son by the late Mrs. Toshiko Bose, daughter of Aizo Soma, proprietor of the famous Nakamura pastry shop, Shinjuku, was now a corporal in the Imperial Army fighting in China, he said, "I felt tears welling up and washing away my fatigue."

Commenting on the coming of his namesake, Mr. Bose declared:

"Preparations for launching the decisive warfare to secure the independence of India have been completed after one year of assiduous work at Bangkok. It is all the more significant that Subhas Bose, excellent fighter for the cause, has come to Japan at this crucial moment. He has consistently striven for complete independence, without any compromise with the British.

"He, of course, is motivated by the ideal common to all of us of achieving the unity of Asiatic peoples and has intimate understanding of Japan and the Axis camp in general.

"The news that he has come to Japan must have rudely shaken the British and given a fresh impetus to the people of India. The Indian Independence Movement is also face to face with decisive warfare. Either we eat up Britain or will be eaten up by the world's highway robber.

"In my one year's work in the south, what has struck me most was the great Japanese spirit. During the 29 years of sojourn in Japan, my heart has pulsated with gratitude for Japan with each difficulty overcome and each hardship surmounted.

"Subhas Bose, too, seems much impressed by the true Japan he has now been afforded his very first opportunity of seeing for himself. We will not let this great opportunity slip."

LULL ON EAST FRONT UTILIZED BY HITLER

Four-Month Quiet Used to Advantage by Germans to Strengthen Armies

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 16.—Apart from minor alterations the situation along the Eastern Front has not changed more than four months. The comparative quiet has been made use of by German quarters to an extent surpassing the efforts that have formerly been made in the course of the so-called "creative lulls."

Untold fresh divisions have in the meantime reinforced the German eastern armies. The new arms have further strengthened the fighting power of the German troops and the general mechanization has reached such an extent that one can safely speak of a "front on wheels."

However, there cannot be any doubt that the enemy's efforts have also been great. These efforts are known and certain indications reveal that the chief attention of the opponent seems to be directed against the area of Kursk where his transport movements have been intensified in recent days.

Naturally German quarters refrain from making any statements concerning the German countermeasures. However, it may be safely assumed that here as well as elsewhere at the long front the deeply echeloned German defense system is ready to intercept with lightning speed any enemy action wherever this might occur. On the other hand the German troops themselves are in the position to take offensive actions.

The situation is similar along the coast of western Europe and Italy. On all these fronts the impression can be gained from the works, done by various staffs, that the fronts are properly being tuned in as regards cooperation in the case of an engagement. Consequently, it did not come as a surprise in Berlin that British papers such as, for instance, the Sunday Times uttered warnings against the underrating of the obstacles that might obstruct any allied invasion in Europe.

AXIS, FOE RESUME BOMBING ATTACKS

Fierce Raids Made in Mediterranean Area

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—The fierce bombing raids of the Axis and anti-Axis air forces in the Mediterranean area which temporarily subsided due to unfavorable weather, were resumed again yesterday with renewed vigor and ferocity with raids occurring in North Africa, Sicily and the British Isles, according to D.N.B. reports.

The Luftwaffe braving enemy anti-aircraft fire furiously bombed the anti-Axis army corps on Pantelleria and landing boats and transports there yesterday.

Furthermore, the German air arm vigorously bombed a large fleet of anti-Axis transports collected at Jijelli Harbor in Algeria.

On the other hand, the anti-Axis air forces attacked Naples last night, and bombed the airfield in Comiso, Sicily, today.

The Luftwaffe also raided Portsmouth, England, last night and heavily bombed harbor facilities there. British planes attempted to retaliate with a raid on Germany, but were completely routed by German forces.

Indian Food Crisis Remains Unsolved

(Continued From Page 1)

lowances increased substantially."

The man stressed that what he had said was the agreed opinion of all the men attending the meeting.

The food shortage is felt keenest in Madras which was swept by a disastrous flood at the end of May. The whole province is becoming the center of a violent storm of indignation against Britain.

Indian Opinion Indignant

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—Indian public opinion has been in a state of indignation against the British Government since the Union of South Africa effected the law barring Indians from owning land, according to a New Delhi dispatch. The department in charge of Indians overseas of the Indian Council of State has called for July 7 an emergency meeting to discuss ways of counteracting the bar which has been imposed on the Indians in the Union of South Africa. Such political leaders of India as Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Moslem League Vinayak Rao Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha Party, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the India Liberal Party, have been invited to attend the meeting.

British Laborites Discuss

The last-day session of the Annual General Meeting of the British Labor Party on June 18 was marked by a heated discussion of the whole question of the British policy toward India, says another Lisbon dispatch to Domei quoting a London report. An attempt was made by those present to pass the following two-point resolution:

1. The Executive Committee of the Labor Party and the group of Laborites in Parliament are to be asked to exert themselves to get the British Government to enter into negotiations with the representatives of various racial groups in India.
2. The British Government is to be censured for the publication of a White Paper that misled the people and moreover for the obstacles put by it to the leaders of the Indian National Congress and the representatives of the various other groups in India getting together for the discussion of the situation.

The resolution was withdrawn after Arthur Greenwood, just named a member of the financial committee, had promised to the Executive Committee that the Indian question would be gone over in all its phases.

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PROMISING FOR JAVA

Rich Oil Fields, Coal Mines in Nearby Sumatra Make Ideal Site, Says Kudo

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 18.—With coal fields far more extensive and richer than the Fushun coal field in nearby Sumatra, and its own rich supply of oil and water power, Java becomes an ideal site for chemical industries, Hironori Kudo, former managing director of the Manchurian Chemical Industry Company, who is on an extensive tour of inspection in the Southern Regions declared when interviewed here.

"The present extensive prospecting in Sumatra will result in the discovery of many more first rate oil fields and coal mines," he said. "The abundant sources of water power for generating electricity in addition to the rich supply of coal make the condition of the region favorable for establishing manufacturing industries there. The existence of the coal fields and water sources in the coastal area constitutes an additional advantage. As for labor, it can be imported from other regions in the south.

"The rich supply of oil and the excellent prospect for developing water power in Java more than compensate for more or less smaller supplies of coal in that region.

"To make things better, labor in Java is plenty and cheap, cheaper than it is in Manchoukuo. Naturally, we may build giant dams or develop good coal fields by employing armies of good laborers.

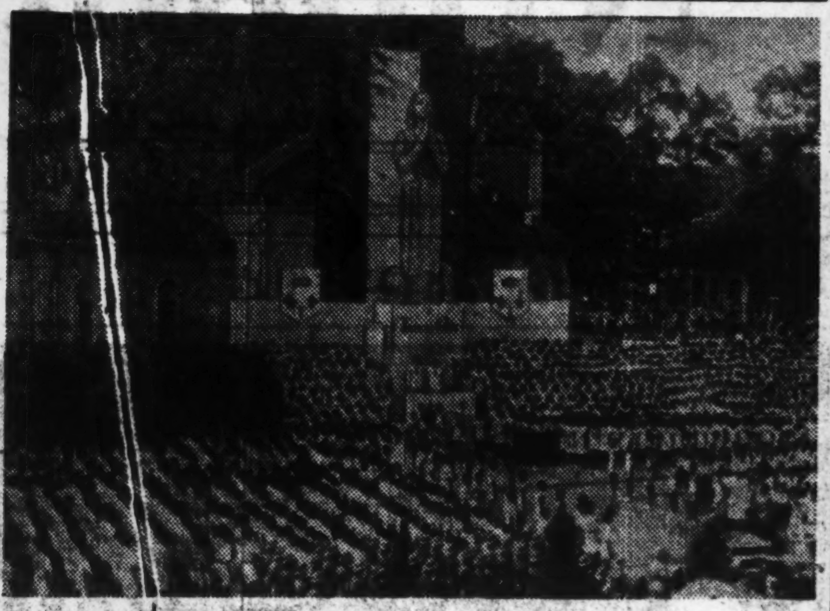
"For the industrial construction of Java, therefore, I believe the active rise of basic industries is advisable through the supply of necessary raw materials on the spot. At the same time, the speedy increase of productivity must be taken into consideration.

"The importance of coconuts for oil-taking purpose should not be neglected. As cardinal motive-power sources for substituting petroleum, coal liquefaction and vegetable oil production are considered important.

"However, coal liquefaction is costly while the supply of material coal is limited. On the other hand, coconuts are abundant and the production of oil from coconuts is more or less simple.

"Coconuts are abundantly available in Sumatra, Borneo and Western Java and other parts of the Southern Regions. Also, the industrialization of coconut-oil production on a large scale will be sufficient to meet an increasing demand for petroleum. This is worth serious consideration as a measure for coping with a prolonged war."

Hope for Another Jeanne D'Arc



The Anniversary of Jeanne d'Arc, the savior of France 512 years ago, was observed on May 9, in Saigon with pomp and splendor, reflecting the earnest hope of the French people for the advent of another Jeanne d'Arc to save their country again in this paramount crisis. Before the grand statue of Jeanne d'Arc 150,000 young people swore to give their lives for the reconstruction of France and allegiance to Petain under their glorious tricolor. Shown above is a scene of the ceremony, young men and women marching before the statue of Jeanne d'Arc.

Indians in Asia To Push Move For Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

set free was just round the corner.

The Bangkok branch of the India Independence League, which has been serving the cause of an independent India with distinction ever since the general meeting of the League in June last year, notified its 25 sub-branches in Thailand to the effect that Subhas Chandra Bose has risen.

The branch is preparing for a mass meeting to be held in Bangkok on June 20 in honor of the great leader of the Indian Independence Movement.

In this connection, an Indian of great influence in Bangkok made the following comment on Mr. Bose's visit to Japan:

"He, as leader of the Independence Movement, has great influence with the mass of Indians. His place in the hearts of India's youth is very large. Once the Indian masses get to know that he is visiting Japan, they will be up and doing, and within 10 days the Independence Movement in India will be making tremendous headway. The British propaganda agents have been alleging that we, members of the Independence League, are the hirelings of Japan. We now have Subhas Chandra Bose, a man looked up to [illegible] the Indian masses as one of their leaders, rising to assert himself and [illegible] workers for an independent India, as the answer to this mendacious British propaganda.

Sewani Expresses Joy

Domei

MANILA, June 19.—The leader of the Indian Independence League at Manila, D. B. Sewani, expressed his joy over the news of the arrival in Tokyo of Subhas Chandra Bose, famous Indian patriot.

"Mr. Bose's visit to Tokyo must be a great blow to Britain, while it is a great gospel to the Indians fighting for the independence of India," he declared.

"The arrival in Tokyo of Mr. Bose, who commands respect of all Indians in the world will not only encourage us, who are residing in the Orient, but also those living in other parts of the globe.

"Mr. Bose is regarded as the only successor to Mahatma Gandhi on the Indian Independence Movement. His return to the Orient will serve to encourage more the efforts of the Indians to liberate themselves from British fetters.

"That Mr. Bose, who hails from Bengal Province, the birthplace of the Indian Independence Movement, has visited Tokyo is very significant indeed. The Indians in Bengal will renew their conviction to secure independence all the more by his visit to Japan. The day of India's independence is near."

Decorated by Fuehrer

BERLIN.—Lieutenant Commander Gianfranco Gazzana, Commander of the Italian submarine Archimedes has been awarded the Knight's Cross Order of the Iron Cross by the Fuehrer.

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ROME IS SATISFIED BY SPEECH OF TOJO

Nippon Aims in Full Accord With Objective of Axis, Foreign Office Spokesman Says

The Italian Government feels complete satisfaction in Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech made in the Japanese Diet, a Domei June 17 report from Rome reveals. Japan's aims to build a Co-Prosperity Sphere and free East Asia from Anglo-Saxon shackles, said the Italian Foreign Office spokesman at a press conference held on Thursday, are in complete accord with the Axis objective to bring about social and international justice.

The Italian Foreign Office spokesman declared in substance as follows:

1—Prime Minister Tojo's address is of extreme significance in the Tripartite machinery and it is natural that it has brought forth great reaction and complete support from the Italian people. The Italian Government is especially satisfied in the Prime Minister's declaration of his unshakable belief that the vast operations carried out by his Allies in Europe will attain great results. The Italian people feel deep respect for and have complete trust in the heroic fighting of the Japanese people and their leaders.

2—That Prime Minister Tojo declared the Japanese Government's determination to fight until the end with its Allies is not a mere expression of trust on the surface but concrete proof for the victory of the people of Japan, Germany and Italy.

3—Prime Minister Tojo declared that a Co-Prosperity Sphere would be built for the peoples of Greater East Asia and that East Asia would be freed from the shackles of the Anglo-American Powers. That viewpoint is in complete agreement with the viewpoint of social and international righteousness aimed at by Germany and Italy. These viewpoints are in complete contrast to the Anglo-Saxon policy based on conquest. The people of the Axis nations are fighting for the existence of the various races based on the same principles held by the Japanese Government.

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Laurel's Condition Satisfactory

Domei

MANILA, June 19.—Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Interior of the Philippines Executive Commission, who has been recuperating from a wound caused by a would-be assassin, has almost completely recovered and is enjoying a good appetite and sound sleep, it was announced today by the Philippines Executive Commission.

Italian War Zones Set

Domei

ROME, June 18.—Additional provinces and compartimenti in southern Italy, including Foggia, Bari, Cosenza, Catanzaro, Brindisi Lecce and Taranto were proclaimed as war zones by the Italian Government today.

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ICOL DEVELOPING INTO MODEL AREA

construction in P.I. Provinces Very Fast—Naga, Albay Buzzing With Activities

By a Domei Correspondent

ANILA—My few days' trip to Bicol provinces recently revealed economic and industrial develop- nt in that region which has been de possible by the rapid restora- of peace and order and the en- siastic cooperation existing be- een Japanese and Filipinos. The onstruction and rehabilitation of ol is so fast that unless other re- ns of the Philippines progress at imilar pace, there is every indica- n that Bicol will be the model ion of the Philippines, socially, ustrially, and economically.

The post-war reconstruction of ol has been hastened by the ning last March 21, of the ough train service from Manila Legaspi, and of the inauguration ently of the bus line extending m central Luzon provinces to sogon. As a result of this trans- tation factor, commercial and in- strial activities increased by leaps l bounds, large investment funds m other parts of Luzon flowed o Bicol, and the distribution of ods—including farm products and nufactured articles is greatly ilitated.

Naga Now Thriving

Naga, one of the commercial cen- s in southern Luzon, has been e the proverbial phoenix which s risen from its ashes with more andeur, for Naga is rapidly build- g upon its ruins and wanton des- iction caused by the U.S. forces. is now a thriving commercial and de center, with stores, and ware- uses, and hotels for transient mer- ants and salesmen already built. ny more buildings, both for ices and private homes, are adually being constructed in Naga meet the demands of increasing cial and business activity.

It is important to note that in ıga as well as in any other part of col, or anywhere in the Philip- nes for that matter, there is mani- st, a very close cooperation and ighborliness between Japanese d Filipinos. Japanese associa- ons and firms are helping the Filipino farmers and industries unsel- hly. The Japanese residents here e guiding and aiding the people t only in promoting the old in- stries and opening new ones, but so are giving every encourage- ent to the people.

Albay Back to Normal

Albay is now back to normal; the ople are now doing their daily iores without disturbances and ith the consciousness that they are ing their part in the establishment a new and prosperous country. ecial mention must be made of e port of Legaspi, the southern rminal of the main southern Lu- n railway line and bus service, and so the entre-port and gateway to e southern islands. Legaspi is zzing with new vigor and activity a progressive port. There are ips calling here from the south- n islands, the Visayas and Min- anao, enabling a brisk interchange products and commodities be- veen Luzon and the southern Is- inds. Copra, abaca, lumber, are mong the big items on the shipping sts. There is no doubt that Legaspi the gateway to the south.

The shipping lines making con- ections with eastern Visayas and lindanao, tie up with the railroad nd bus lines of Luzon, thus extend- ng the means of land and water ansportation in a very ideal man- er which is favorable to the en- ancement of inter-island and inter- rovincial trade and social contact.

In many barrios of Bicol, small ome industries are promoted, such s the "sinamay" or "pinolpog" loth weaving, slipper making, bas- ket weaving, and the weaving of ubstitute sacks from hemp and ther native fibers. Bicolanos are exerting their efforts at economic elf-sufficiency and there are also ig industrial undertakings alongside with the home industries, em- loying many.

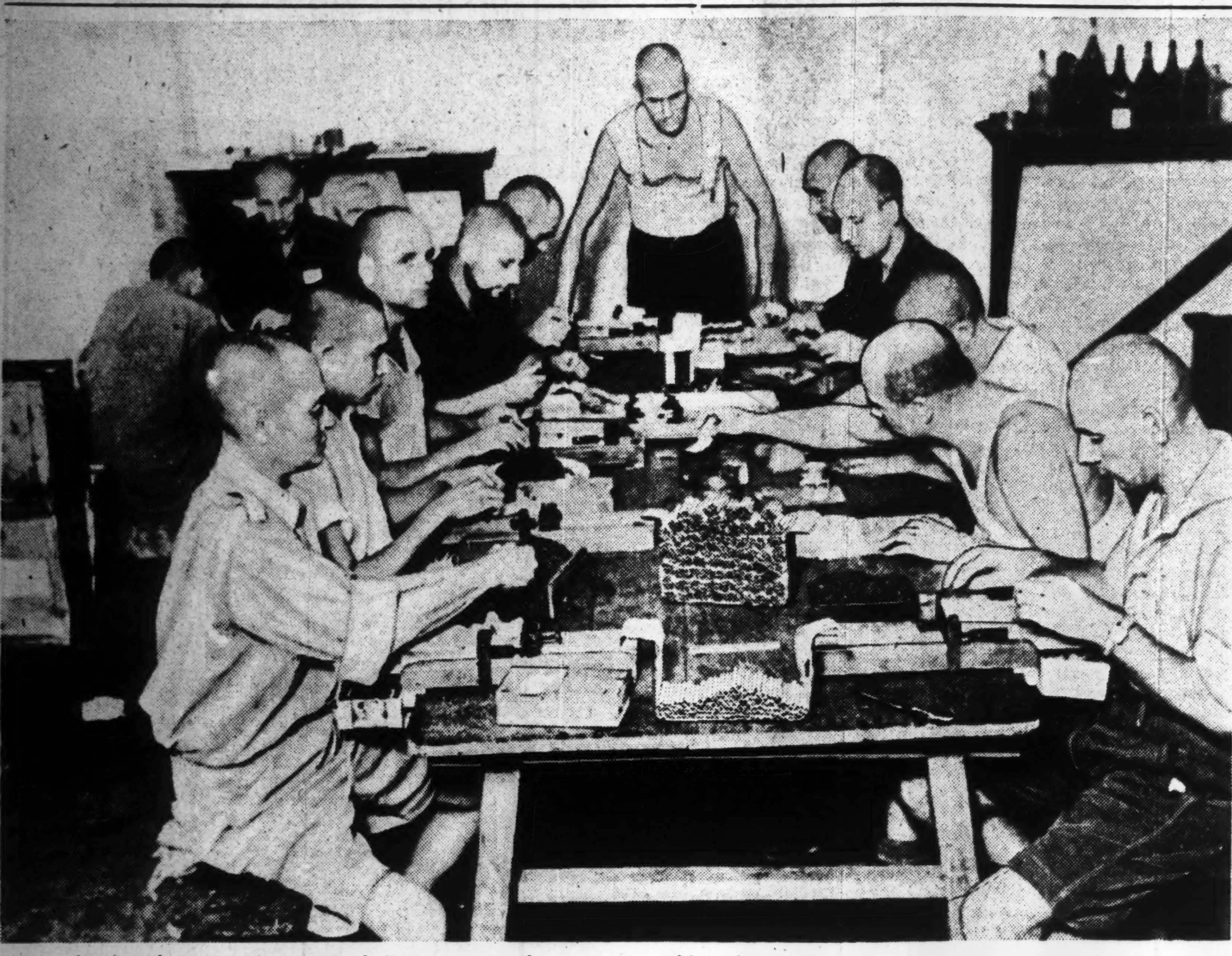
Food Production Increased

Production of foodstuffs is in- reased by developing idle lands, and opening up new farms or plantations. Crops are diversified and new agricultural methods in- roduced.

In their associations and contact, have observed that the Japanese have shown admirable tolerance for the customs and social practices of he Filipinos, and the Filipinos in eturn are giving full and unreserv- ed cooperation to the Japanese.

Among the latest things in Bicol are the broadcasting station which is a branch of the KZRH in Manila, and the Legaspi bureau of the Domei News Agency. The people in Legaspi enjoy their own program and are doing the calisthenics every day. The Domei News Agency office also gets news of social, economic and governmental progress and helps in giving true information on current events and on government activities in Manila and Japan and other parts of the world.

Tobacco and Prisoners



Among the war prisoners in Java are some who are dexterous with their fingers. These prisoners are shown making cigarets. (Passed by the War Ministry)

1 Japanese Submarine Sinks 6 Foe Ships in Short Time

Enemy Communication Lines and Bases in Solomons And New Guinea Areas Threatened With Doom As One Ship After Another Is Sunk

By HOGARAKA HIRADE
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN XX BASE:—Following up the annihilation of the enemy fleet in the Solomons area, the destruction of the enemy transports is being carried out by the Japanese submarines in the waters surrounding Australia. The activities of the submarines, by threatening the enemy base in the Solomons and New Guinea areas, are freezing the enemy communication lines with fear.

Skillfully eluding the watchful eyes of enemy scouting planes and destroyers a Japanese submarine destroyed 6 enemy transports laden with 54,000 tons of war material within a short period of time around Sydney. Furthermore, the same submarine, charging into the midst of a large convoy accompanied by two destroyers, achieved the amazing result of sinking two enemy ships simultaneously, thus revealing the power of our submarine attack, the like of which has never been seen before.

However, we must always remember that the glorious results obtained by the submarines are accompanied by unspeakable hardships.

The ease with which the destruction of the transports could be carried out in the old days is now completely gone as the enemy transports are equipped with guns and the depth bombs. And consequently, the assaults on the transports sometimes are just as dangerous as assaults on warships. Yet, the stout submarine spirit, which enables the men to surmount all difficulties and to carry on with the object of destroying the enemy on sight, is indeed the flower of the Japanese Navy, and it is also the harbinger of the defeat of the Anglo-American powers.

The following story tells the glorious achievements of a Japanese submarine.

Sweeps Sea Surface

Sailing southward along the Australian coast, we came upon numerous searchlights sweeping the surface of the sea. It seemed as if the enemy were trying to keep down, by means of those searchlights, the instability of the minds of the Australian people caused by the fear of the southward advance of our Navy. In those days, the days were extremely long and the daily routine was completely inversed. It was breakfast time at 4:30 p.m., noon meal at midnight, and supper time at 4:30 in the morning. All the men except those on watch duty slept during the daytime as the air in the ship became impure from long submersion, but at night every one worked as hard as possible. When the ship took to the surface in the night, the Captain himself came up on the bridge in order to accustom his eyes to the darkness and to encourage his men on watch duty.

On a certain night a transport of 8,000-ton class was sighted by our submarine. The first torpedo found its mark in the midsection of the ship. There was a sudden burst of steam which enveloped the ship. S. O. S. was repeatedly being flashed from the enemy ship. The enemy sailors, always quick to escape, had already lowered the lifeboat, all the while signaling with their flashlights. It was a wonder to us that the ship began to tip toward the portside when it had been struck on the starboard. Soon the water began to wash the portside deck, and the ship met a piteous end, being half capsized.

Tanker Sunk

Advancing still further into the enemy inner defense the next day, we came across a tanker of 8,000 ton class. Our torpedo again struck the boiler of the ship, and the white steam spurted out. The ship began to sink from the stern. After a while the enemy ship dropped a depth bomb, and as we came upon the surface, they attempted their last struggle by firing upon us with the stern gun. However, the prow gradually rose into the air and finally disappeared into the sea.

It was easy to imagine that henceforth the enemy vigilance in that area would increase greatly, having lost two of their ships. And our location being quite close to Australia, we tried to change our direction toward X X, as we would soon have been forced to run the gauntlet of the watchful eyes of the enemy planes. But immediately after changing our course, we ran into an enemy destroyer. Thereupon we steered clear, and heading toward X X, we came upon another enemy destroyer. There was no doubt that we had allowed ourselves to be caught in the net of the enemy submarine hunt.

It was fight between our eye and the enemy's eye in such a situation. The difference between the blue eye and the black eye resulted in our victory, for, the hard training which we received enabled us to discover the enemy ship before the enemy was aware of our presence, and we were able to leave the enemy in fruitless search. We heard the explosions of the depth bombs in the distance the next day, and every one on the ship smiled with quiet satisfaction. We met a destroyer again that night, and changing our course, again met two destroyers. We also espied enemy planes circling above us in the clear moonlight, but though the surface of the sea was almost as bright as day, we escaped being discovered by the enemy.

We met still another destroyer as we were about to take to the surface. In short we were driven into a narrow corner of the sea though in a vast ocean, and it seemed as though we were denied a tiny space needed for our submarine to rest its bulk. There was not a sight of the enemy transports to be seen in that area. Having charged so deeply into the enemy territory, we knew very well that further attempt at attacking the enemy was a dangerous act which invited death upon ourselves, but we waited for our next opportunity.

Break Tension

It was to put a break to the tension that the Captain ordered the ship to the surface during the day and allowed his men to take sun baths in turns, in the very teeth of the enemy, thereby instilling fresh fighting spirit into his men.

A heavy squall covered the whole sea on the evening of X X day, when unexpectedly a 10,000 ton class freighter came into view. The enemy freighter, unaware of the danger that lurked nearby, was calmly running her course. Therefore, we waited until the sun set, and when we attacked, our missile struck the engine room of the enemy ship. The ship, with all her engines out by gear, flashed commercial S.O.S. trying to communicate her position to her friends. The ship was very slow in sinking, so we were thinking of giving her another shot, when suddenly the bow of the ship rose up into the air, and she disappeared into the depth stern first.

Sight Convoy

We were not blessed with any exitement for a while since then, and we had to cruise around considerably. But one night, we caught a large convoy which was headed for Sydney from the direction of Melbourne. Ten transports protected by 2 destroyers came toward us trailing streams of black smoke and totally ignorant of our presence. The range of visibility was rather short that night, but fearing that the convoy might swing its course away from us if we waited until morning, we determinedly broke through the defense line of the destroyers. Just then, the clouds above the enemy ships lifted, and the whole convoy came into the range of our periscope all at once. A do-or-die attack was immediately started. The torpedoes that were discharged successively from our submarine miraculously struck two enemy vessels simultaneously, causing one of them to burst into flame which brightened up the sea. The other ship was seen to tip on one side and sink. Surprised out of their wits by this sudden disaster, the enemy ships scattered and took to their heels, thereby forcing us to abandon all hopes for further attack. The remarkable result of sinking two ships at once could have been achieved only by the superior technical skill of our Captain.

After that, on the night of x day, a 12,000 ton freighter was caught in our net. Having discovered this huge ship on a dark moonless night, we forestalled its course and waited for her approach. Our torpedo struck just behind the engine room causing the stern of the ship to dip into the water, but being of huge bulk, the ship did not sink so easily. Soon the morning dawned upon the scene. We could not possibly leave the ship half sunk, so we let her have another shot, taking careful aim at the spot just below the smoke stacks. As soon as our torpedo found its mark, the huge ship was swallowed by the sea with a thundering explosion. Immediately after our discharge of the second torpedo an enemy flying boat descended upon the scene from nowhere and began rescue work.

Thus, for the remarkable achievement of sinking 6 enemy ships totalling 54,000 tons, we received a congratulatory telegram from headquarters saying, "We congratulate the X X submarine for obtaining a great result in so short a period of time," thereby lifting our fighting spirit still further.

E. ASIA FOOD POLICY ELUCIDATED BY AOKI

Self-Sufficiency in Different Regions of Sphere Assured, Lower House Told

Elucidating the Government's fundamental foodstuff policy in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, at Thursday's session of the Increased Foodstuff Production Committee of the House of Representatives, stressed the assurance of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in Japan, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions.

Mr. Aoki added that to overcome the transportation difficulties confronting the realization of this ideal, a policy of transferring foodstuffs over the shortest distances possible will be adopted.

Regarding self-sufficiency of foodstuffs in Japan, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister disclosed that the Government is following a policy of purchasing Manchoukuo's surplus, a policy which was adopted by the Greater East Asia Construction Council last year.

In concert with Japan's foodstuff policy, Manchoukuo is exerting efforts to increase its foodstuff production through various measures. It is notable that the second five-year plan drawn up last year was marked by the special emphasis laid on increased production of coal and agricultural products.

China's foodstuff problem is also an urgent matter for Japan in the light of obtaining war materials from China, Mr. Aoki asserted. The Japanese Government is extending wholehearted cooperation to the National Government of China which is sparing no efforts to increase agricultural production in China.

The Southern Regions as a whole has a surplus rice supply and French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma annually export a considerable amount of this commodity, Mr. Aoki said. French Indo-China and Thailand in particular are exporting rice to Japan, China and other parts of East Asia to the maximum extent.

In the occupied areas under Japanese Military Administration, the authorities are concentrating on attaining foodstuff self-sufficiency in the respective areas under their jurisdiction.

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JAPAN BUDDHISTS TO SEND MISSION TO THAILAND

BUDDHISM IN JAPAN

By NISSHIN SAKAI
President, Dai-Nippon Buddhist Association

It is assumed that religion deals with the spirit of individuals, to promote happiness and peace of mind, but it must be remembered that nations play vital roles in the lives of individuals.

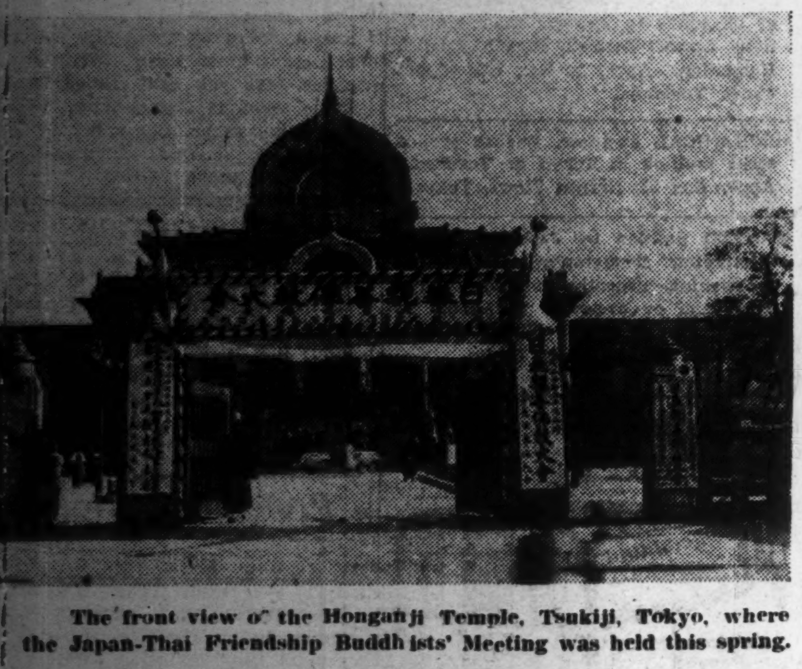
The existence if individuals is based upon nations which, as units, make up the world. In other words, individuals cannot live without the protection of nations or by disregarding their sovereignty.

In this sense Buddhism in Japan must necessarily be Japanese Buddhism. All of Japan's founders of Buddhist sects have invariably connected their religion with their country in their precepts and teachings. We must appreciate this great spirit which our ancient founders espoused and from which they started their religious work.

Japan is not merely a country or a state. It is the realization of a great ideal, the ideal of Hakko-ichiu. To promote and establish the peace of the world is what Japan espouses as its great mission, and that is the Japan I speak of. Nippon stands on moral principles, that is the meaning of its existence.

Hence Japanese Buddhism is dedicated to the assistance of the Imperial Way. If a Buddhist religion is devoid of this meaning it has no meaning, no matter how skillfully one tries to explain it. Such a religion has no support in Japan. Herein lies the truth of Japanese Buddhism which, in a way, must be a new revelation.

Now, our national glory has spread over the whole of Greater East Asia, and Japanese Buddhism is advancing outward. The aim of Japanese Buddhism must be to let the Buddhists in Greater East Asia recognize its matchless purity, to start with, and then to endeavor for their cultural advancement. This will undoubtedly contribute in a large measure toward the successful prosecution of Japan's sacred war. The world must recognize the great ideal of Hakko-ichiu, which Japanese Buddhism advocates as a great truth to be spread throughout the universe.



The front view of the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji, Tokyo, where the Japan-Thai Friendship Buddhists' Meeting was held this spring.

JAPAN-THAILAND AMITY THROUGH BUDDHISM

By Kairyu Yamamoto
Professor of Chizan College and Lecturer of Tokyo Imperial University

It is a matter for congratulation that immediately after Japan declared war, Thailand resolutely supported her. Also, it is historically significant that notwithstanding the fact that relations between these two countries have been maintained for several centuries, no disputes have arisen between them. On the contrary, they have evidenced the best of friendship and amity.

Japan and Thailand concluded a military alliance whereby they pledged mutual cooperation in the construction and establishment of a new world order, which promises advancement of their national fortunes in future. And further, they entered into a cultural agreement to further strengthen their friendly relations. By doing so the creation and development of a new culture in Greater East Asia has been promised. This has been hailed by well-wishers of both countries.

Under the aforesaid cultural agreement, aimed at closer cooperation by all cultural establishments and facilities of Japan and Thailand, section six stipulates: "It is aimed to encourage religious activities of those concerned with religious work in both countries, to exchange those religionists, and endeavor to dispatch and employ those who are sent." The import of this provision is undoubtedly significant.

It is significant because whilst there are many cultural agreements of this sort existing in the world today, there are none that provided with any religious feature such as seen in the present one. Hence, this is the pioneer in that field.

The provision also indicates the important position our religion occupies in promotion of friendly relations between the two countries. In other words, it is the relationship between the two peoples that is capable of promoting spiritual unity between the nations; a real amity devoid of any selfishness, which can be realized only through religious activities of both peoples believing in the same faith. In this respect it is fortunate that both Japan and Thailand are independent nations which freely believe in Buddhism. The promotion of religion and activities of the Buddhists of both countries are bound to contribute greatly toward advancement of amity between the two nations.

The question is how this can be attained—from the standpoint that Buddhism is an essential factor in promoting such friendly relations. The answer is that a correct understanding of the Buddhism of Thailand must be gained by the Japanese and vice versa. We must stress the point in common with each other, appreciate both merits and demerits existing in both with the idea of correcting them. Moreover, we must respect the inherent beauties of both and endeavor to preserve and promote them.

Now let us study some outstanding features of Thai Buddhism, which must be brought home to Japanese Buddhists as a point of importance. While Japanese Buddhism is the Buddhism of the north, Thai Buddhism is that of the south. Although it is said that the religion of the south does not embrace all the Buddhist concepts, as is the case in Annam and Bali Island, which is at best a mixture of Buddhism with their primitive worship, it embraces all that has a common historic background. "Straight" Buddhism, you might say, is at present adopted in the following five places: Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos.

Of these five, Thailand is the only one independent nation still preserving pure Buddhism; hence her religion can be said as representative of southern Buddhism. It is, in other words, pure Buddhism preserved in original form, and having a pride in it, her priests absorve a strict religious life. Also, it is the Mahayana Buddhism, in whose language all high priests must be versed in as the first condition of priesthood. It is not encumbered with the various forms of Buddha elects, being literally the religion of Buddha himself.

The term, priest and people are inseparable, designates a singularity of this religious life. The inseparableness in this sense does not mean an indiscriminate mixture of priests with the people. Although there is a distinct division between priests and the public, their relationships are close. The delineation marks the end of the layman for a priest once he enters priesthood. He must lead a disciplined life and devote all his time to the service of Buddha and the study of his teachings.

The laymen or worshippers of Buddha, on the other hand, absolutely respect their priests as representatives of Buddha and guarantee their livelihood. Thus, while priests dispense Buddha's blessing the laymen faithfully support their living. Herein lies the inseparableness between the priests and people, which is the original religious state still prevailing in Thailand.

Though Thailand guarantees freedom of worship there is practically no need for it, for 90 per cent of her people are Buddhists. Thailand is literally a Buddhist country. While the Thai people are politically very powerful, they are at the same time very strong in the religious sense. Therefore, Thailand represents a magnificent form of State.

It is customary with young men in that country to enter priesthood at least once in their life. It is their ambition to experience the actual life of a priest, in order to taste its hardships, to deepen their religious belief, to respect the priesthood all the more after their return to the status of a layman, and to get more respect from the community at large.

TAWETSIKUN,
Charge d'Affaires of Thai Embassy

GOODWILL MISSION TO THAILAND

To Leave Haneda on Monday

The Japan Buddhists Association has decided to send a religious mission of amity to Thailand, headed by Baron Koji Kibe of the Shinshu Kibe Sect. The object of the mission lies in the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries, and to contribute toward the cultural advancement of Greater East Asia.

A send-off party will be held at the Imperial Hotel at noon on June 21, and thereafter the mission prepare to leave by air route for Thailand.

Japan's religious relations with Thailand started some 44 years ago when Priest Koyen Otani of the Honganji Otani Sect went to Siam, taking with him over 30 distinguished priests. This religious mission was honored by the then King of Siam when he presented the party with a portion of Buddha's sacred bones, which after having been brought back to Japan, was finally consecrated at Nittai-ji Temple on Mt. Kakuo, near Nagoya city.

In 1942, another religious mission was dispatched to Thailand by the Japan Buddhists Association. The delegates were, Kairyu Yamamoto of the Shingon Sect and Daiyen Fujinami of the Honganji Otani Sect. These delegates went to Thailand to promote friendly relations between Japan and Thailand and to contribute toward cultural advancement.

In April, 1942, when the Phahal mission paid a visit to Japan, the visiting party was accorded with a magnificent memorial service held at the Hongan-ji Temple Tsukiji.

Immediately after this, when our Special Envoy Koki Hirota was sent to Thailand to return our courtesies to the Thai mission, the Thai people proffered to the Japanese people, through their Government, a portion of Buddha's sacred bones, which they esteemed as the most valued thing in that country. The gift was, however, to be brought to Japan by the then Foreign Minister of Thailand, but unfortunately, on account of the recent flood there delivery had been delayed.

However, with the visit of the Japanese mission this time, it has been arranged that a presentation ceremony will be held wherein Premier Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand will hand the precious bones to Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami.

Upon the return of the mission to Japan the sacred bones will be handed over to Greater East Asiatic Minister Kazuo Aoki, then from him to Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe. The Education Minister will then hand them over to the Japan Buddhists Association for consecration early in July at Zojo-ji Temple, Shiba-ku.

Accompanying Baron Kibe on the mission will be Priest Kyoshin Nakamura, Chief of the Asia Promotion Bureau of the Japan Buddhists Association, Priest Daiki Mori, department head of the same bureau, and Gisho Nakai, representative from the Shinshu Kibe Sect.

Chief-Abbot Baron Koji Kibe, Japanese Buddhist Friendship Mission to Thailand.

Dr. Tachibana to Study Buddhism in Indo-China; Will Leave Shortly

It is recalled that the Japan Buddhists Association dispatched to French Indo-China in May 1941, Professor Horyu Kuno of Taisho University and Mr. Nishu Utsuki of the Orthodox Honganji Sect. These delegates went to Indo-China, representing Japanese Buddhists to study religious conditions there. At the same time they studied methods whereby exchange of views and courtesies between the Buddhist followers of both countries could be promoted.

Upon return of these envoys to Japan, they rendered reports on their investigation, and the association, after having studied the situation, came to the decision of sending students to French Indo-China. As a forerunner of our cultural movement in the South, the plan had the backing of the Education Ministry and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The student body was made up of six students selected from different Buddhist sects of the country, and headed by Shundo Tachibana, Ph. D., former President of Komazawa University. Under the plan the students would stay in French Indo-China for two years to study the Buddhist culture of that country and exchange methods of views and courtesies between the Buddhists of the two countries.

Three of these students, led by Mr. Tachibana will leave Japan for French Indo-China during the latter part of this month.

Besides the aforesaid object of their mission, which the students expect to realize during their two-year study, they are expected to propagate the principle of the New Order and also endeavor in the dissemination of Japanese language.

The student body, headed by Mr. Tachibana, will be composed of the following persons:

Risho Sato, graduate of Taisho University; Eifu Iizuka, graduate of Taisho University; Shuken Suzuki, graduate of Ryukoku University; Gyokei Mikuni, graduate of Rissho University; Shoso Ogino, graduate of Komazawa University; and Kyogo Sasaki, graduate of Otani University.

Filipinos Industriously Working To Construct New Nation in Asia

Prompted by Prime Minister Tojo's Visit, Remarkable Progress Evident in All Spheres of Activities In Islands to Work Hand-in-Hand With Japan

The Filipinos who were long asleep under the American oppression now being fully awakened to their imminent mission as Asiatics are working day and night with firm determination of constructing "A New Philippines for the Filipinos." With the successful annihilation of the guerrilla remnants in northern Luzon, peace and order with promise of prosperity is smiling on the way of constructing a rejuvenated Philippines, stated the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The 18,000,000 Filipinos being further prompted by the visits of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki in close succession, found the outlet for their ardent desire to preserve peace and order in the recent organization of the Central Peace Preservation Committee. As the first enterprise of the Committee, a grand rally for the preservation of peace and order was held in 17 provinces throughout Luzon Island, starting from May 19.

Pampanga Province, north of Manila, was the hotbed of Communist bandit activities for over ten years prior to the outbreak of the current war. In spite of the pelting rain, the grand rally for preservation of peace and order was held in a small town with a population of 2,300. With the slogan of, "No Freedom Without Animosity Against America," the meeting was started amid a thunder of cheers and hand clappings. The meeting continued for three consecutive hours and ended just before noon. However, the audience being informed of the coming of one of the veteran generals of the Revolution remained long after lunch time. A few hours later a 78-year-old general made his pompous appearance amid great excitement and joys of the audience. At every word he spoke, the attendants expressed their approval by clapping hands most vigorously.

Northern Luzon being mostly inhabited by retired American officials, the American influence was so great that non-cooperative maneuvers were launched frequently even after the island was occupied by the Japanese. Aside from that, the area was rampant with communistic elements mostly composed of tenants. However, at present northern Luzon is saturated with pro-Japanese atmosphere. At the grand rally featured in Bulacan Province, the Governor emphatically stated that the Philippines could not exist without Japan and that the destiny of the country was closely interwoven with that of Japan. The audience then simultaneously passed hats for monetary contribution.

In Tarlac, young men and women youth corps were organized on June 5 on the occasion of the grand meeting for preservation of peace and order, in the presence of Director-General of the Kalibapi Benigno S. Aquino, June 5 being the day for the State Funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, the audience solemnly joined in a silent prayer for the peaceful repose of the great commander. Then the newly-organized corps dispatched a message of condolence to the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration.

In general, the result of the mass meeting held throughout Luzon Island was quite noticeable. During the last three months, hundreds of guerrilla remnants voluntarily surrendered while quite a number of rifles were confiscated monthly. A few weeks ago a certain Japanese corps was secretly informed of the location of an American guerrilla officer and successfully captured him.

The mass rally not only brought about peace and order but inculcated in the Filipinos the spirit of labor. Every house was surrounded by a vegetable garden attesting to the diligence of the inhabitants. Even an insignificant village with a population of 200 or so was reported to be yielding several tons of vegetables daily Any one who is acquainted with the pre-war condition will be surprised to see the thoroughly cultivated land encircling each house.

At churches, one hour every morning is particularly alloted for labor. The pastor of a church is seen eagerly engaged in cultivation working with hoe and spade at the head of the volunteer workers. Thus, through manual labor people are taught the true value of diligence and hard work. Some youths are seen cooperating with the construction of highways and bridges in the marshy area in central Luzon.

The Filipinos living in north and Central Luzon upon the outbreak of the war gave up their social prejudice with the result that complete unification of the rich, poor and others of every walk of life has taken place. The island thus being transformed into a cheerful and happy land stands on a highway of progress.

In Bulacan Province through the efforts of the Directorate-General of the Military Administration, the exchange of letters between Filipino children and Japanese tots was arranged. The first batch of letters has already been sent out to Japan. Various tournament in sports particularly in the art of defense were held here and there, being earnestly participated in by Filipino youths under the tutelage of the Japanese corps. Thus, through military arts those youths are learning the true Japanese spirit.

As relief measures for the unemployed, war prisoners and for the war bereaved families, in every province, towns, and village parties, bazaars and other charity functions are held frequently. At a certain steel factory, some 2,000 war prisoners are employed while many others are engaged in the work of clearing land.

The Philippines which was ruled by America for many years, is now completly weeded of the American influence and is nearing the realization of constructing a new land through the united efforts of 18,000,000 people.

U.S. Patrol Boat Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—The United States patrol boat, Escanaba, was sunk in the Atlantic while engaged in convoy duties, it was reported from Washington. The entire crew, including two officers, are still missing.

Smallest National School With 12 Pupils Located in Temple at Kyoto Prefecture

The smallest national school in Japan is located at the Shofukuji Temple, Seryu, Kurota-mura, Kitakuwata-gun, Kyoto, where 12 pupils are enrolled, reports Domei.

This school is widely known among the Japanese, it being immortalized in the Kabuki play, "Sugawara Denju Tenarai Kagami."

Faithfully guarding the 1,000-year-old tradition handed down by Sugawara-no-Michizane, a patriot as well as a well-known statesman and a scholar, the priest of the Shofukuji Temple through generations had been teaching the children of the village at the temple the spirit bequeathed by Sugawara-no-Michizane.

The village, 700 meters above sea level, surrounded by the Kurama Mountain ranges is a small picturesque place inhabited by nine families with a population of 48.

At present under the tutelage of Mr. and Mrs. Zenjiro Funakoshi, these 12 children are simulating the exact scene as was witnessed some 1,000 years ago.

Plane Appears Over 'Rock'

Domei

MADRID, June 18.—An unidentified plane appeared over Gibraltar around noon today and after causing considerable consternation among the anti-Axis forces mustered there, safely fled from the scene unscathed by the furious anti-aircraft fire as well as by the pursuing British fighter planes, according to a dispatch from Algiers.

VOLUNTEERS IN TAIWAN TO APPLY FROM JULY 1

Government-General Outlines System of Selection of Naval Trainees

An announcement outlining the general organization of the special naval volunteer system which is to be enforced in Taiwan shortly, was made by the Government-General of Taiwan Thursday, the auspicious 48th commemoration day for the inauguration of the administrative system in Taiwan, in precedence to the Imperial Ordinance which will be promulgated soon.

The announcement in gist follows: "Applications for volunteers will be accepted during a 20-day period beginning July 1. In the early part of August, selections for the trainees will be made according to provincial and district divisions, and as the result of the first elimination, the provincial governors and district heads will make further selections.

"During the first part of September, selections of a certain number of Taiwanese youths from 16 to 25 years of age will be made, and from October 1, the selected youths will be placed in the training camp in Taihoku. After six months of rigid training, they will be commissioned to the Imperial Marines."

Missouri Overflowing Again

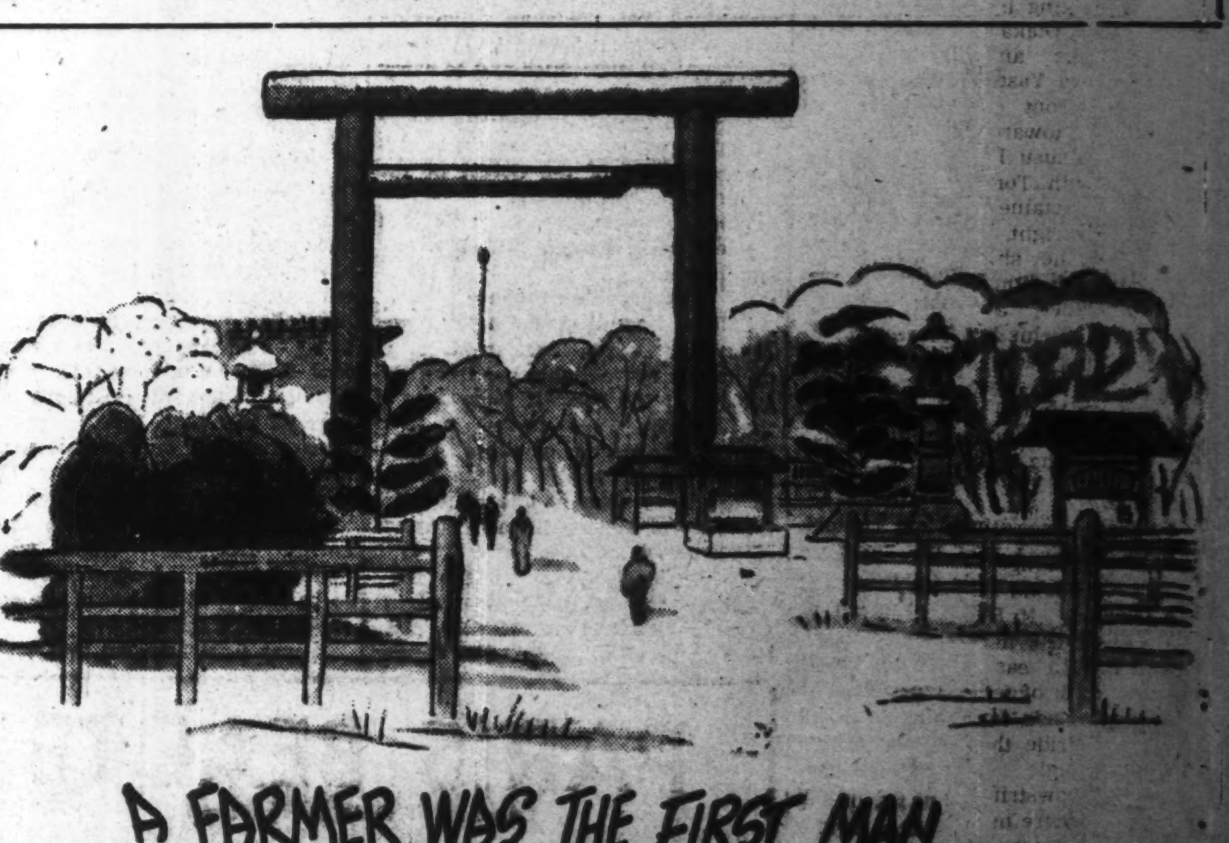
Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—Although the raging and disastrous overflow of the Missouri River had halted temporarily, the torrential downpour of the past few days which filled the murky river, again unleashed the fury of flow which is threatening to break the levees, according to a dispatch from Kansas City. The swollen flow has risen to the highest level since 1915, registering over 28 feet.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

1800 THUNDERSTORMS EVERY INSTANT.

Statistics indicate that during every instant this amazing number of thunderstorms are raging somewhere over the earth.



A FARMER WAS THE FIRST MAN ENSHRINED IN YASUKUNI SHRINE

Yasugoro Matsumura, on April 12, 1863 was shot to death while trying to stop sailors from landing on Japan from a Russian warship. All men in the services who are killed in action are enshrined in this famous shrine.

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 10
The Hidden Room

From somewhere in the distance a cock crew suddenly. Dawn was not far off.

From closer at hand, somewhere in the interior of the mansion, came the stentorian voice of Yoshida Chuzaemon.

"Search the back of the house. Our enemy ought to be in the rear, rather than the front. Secret rooms are usually built deep in the interior of the building. Search the back. That's where our objective lies."

Yasubei looked up as he heard the voice of Chuzaemon.

"Let's go! We must find Kira," he said.

They left the corpse of Shimizu Ikkaku lying there in the snow, and re-entered the building.

"Kira, you fox, come out of your hole! Show yourself!" shouted the searchers as they combed the house.

As Yasubei rounded a corner in one of the corridors, he suddenly bumped into a tall warrior who was coming from the opposite direction. Behind this warrior was a pale-faced young man, holding a naginata with trembling hands. He had placed his back against the wall, and his eyes were wide-open with fear.

The tall warrior was Sudo Yoishiemon, one of Kira's retainers, and a noted fencer even in Yedo. Yasubei had heard of him.

Yoshiemon jumped back a pace, and placed his hand on the hilt of his sword.

"At you!" he shouted, and whipped out his blade in a vicious slash.

After a few exchanges, Yasubei saw an opening, and cut down his opponent with a single stroke.

The pale-faced man was suddenly galvanized into activity. Waving his naginata fiercely, he rushed at Yasubei.

But Yasubei had to suppress a smile at the feebleness of the other's strokes.

"He must be a Kuge (court noble)," thought Yasubei, and striking down the other's naginata, he dealt him a blow with the flat of his sword.

Screaming out something unintelligible, the pale-faced young man fled away along the corridor.

"Don't cut down those who run away.

Don't injure women and children.

But shoot down those who try to escape over the wall."

These were the rules which Kuranosuke had imposed on his men.

Yasubei did not even look after the fleeing youngster. But as he picked up the naginata he noticed that it was richly decorated with blue mother o' pearl and gold, and that it bore the mark of Kira's family—the paulownia crest.

"That must have been Kira's son, Sahyoe-no-Suke," muttered Yasubei. He clicked his tongue regretfully. Sahyoe-no-Suke was already out of sight.

"Kira, show yourself!"

"Where's Kira?"

"Come, out of hiding, you fox!"

Shouting impatiently, Hazama Jujiro, Otaka Gengo, Kurabashi Densuke and others passed close to Yasubei.

In front of the cedar-wood door towards the interior, Chikamatsu Kanroku was fighting with Torii Riemon, one of Kira's retainers.

"All right, I don't need any help," he shouted as Hazama and the others rushed to his assistance, and doubling the fury of his strokes, he drove Riemon back.

Riemon suddenly turned round and fled into the inner garden. Kanroku pursued him and swung his sword in a mighty stroke at his back, but the other darted aside. Kanroku, carried forward by the impetus of his blow, plunged into the ornamental pond in the middle of the garden. If Riemon had turned back then, he could have killed Kanroku easily, but his heart was full of fear. Climbing up a tree beside the wall, he set one leg astride the top of the wall.

Twang!

A bowstring hummed from somewhere in the house, and the next moment an arrow was embedded deep in Riemon's back.

The dead body of Riemon toppled slowly from the wall, and fell with a resounding splash into the pond just as Kanroku scrambled out of it.

Very few were left to obstruct the Ako ronin in their search, but these few were of tough mettle. Sakakibara Heiemon, Osuga Jiroemon, Yamayoshi Shinhachi and a few others belonged to the group of Yonezawa samurai brought from the Uesugi clan. They fought to the last. Strangely enough, the men from Yonezawa, who had no obligation whatever towards Kira, fought valiantly in his defense, whilst most of Kira's own retainers fled ignominiously anxious only for their own safety. The greatest cowards were found in the highest paid ranks, such as those of the Chief Counselors. It was almost comical to see these usually pompous dignitaries scuttling panic-stricken behind any object that they thought would offer them protection.

The fighting inside the mansion had waned. The ring of steel and the twang of bowstrings had almost ceased. Here and there the comrades gathered in groups, each man's body one whole mass of nerves, looking for their arch-enemy Kira. They had fought, they had won, but the song of triumph was not yet theirs.

From the town outside came the sound of cockcrows. Dawn was at hand, and still they had not yet accomplished their great objective.

Some of them, in their disappointment, were shedding tears of mortification.

"It's too early for disappointment," said a harsh age-worn voice. But the old warrior who said this did not look very hopeful himself.

They searched each room with the utmost care. Some of them thrust their spears into the ceiling, others ripped open the floor boards, and still others broke down all the cupboards and closets, and raked the inside with their swords.

"Don't be hasty. There is no need to get excited."

Yoshida Chuzaemon, seeing the impatience of the comrades, went round with words of encouragement.

"If we fail to find our enemy before sunrise, all we have to do is to continue the search, until tomorrow, if need be. We ascertained last night that Kira is inside this building, and we have not relaxed our vigilance. Kira is still inside! Search every room without fail, but search thoroughly and without haste."

Chuzaemon's voice had the strange quality of pacifying the excited nerves of his comrades. They gathered fresh energy from his encouragement, and continued the search.

Before breaking into the mansion, they had memorized the lay-out of the interior of the building, and Yoshida Chuzaemon had brought the plan with him. But now that they had broken down all the partitions, the plan no longer stood them in good stead. Moreover, they found secret rooms in the most unexpected places, and now rooms which had been constructed only recently. They found great difficulty in telling one room from another.

Isogai Jurozaemon knew the layout of this part of the mansion better than anybody else. He was the man who had obtained a plan of Kira's bedroom from one of the maids in the mansion.

"How about it, Juroza?" asked Oishi Chikara. "Can you tell which is Kira's bedroom?"

Kimura Okaemon also urged him from the back. "Come on, show us Kira's room."

Juroza shook his head. He was not sure.

But going ahead of the others he entered a room towards the rear of the building. It was an ordinary twelve-mat room, without anything to mark it differently from the others. But as he glanced at the alcove he noticed that the ornamental scroll had fallen down, and in the wall which it had covered gaped a large hole.

Isogai went towards this opening. A draught of wind was blowing from it. It was evidently an exit to some place.

Okaemon also approached the opening, but he hesitated to enter it. Chikara, who was near, at once crawled into the opening and disappeared from sight.

Juroza, Okaemon and the others followed.

They emerged from the hole and found themselves facing three rooms. Chikara clicked his tongue. The rooms had no other exit except the opening through which they had just come.

In one of the rooms they found bed-clothes and sleeping apparel which were the last word in luxury, and the bed-lamp and other articles in the room were of the highest quality. The room must have belonged to somebody of high rank, and considering its hidden position, it could only be Kira's bedroom.

But the ash-tray near the extinguished lamp had been overturned, and in a corner a woman's silk garment lay in a huddled heap. Save for these signs of a hurried departure, they found nobody in all the three rooms.

(To Be Continued)

Concert Reviews

Nippon and Thai Music

A concert was arranged on June 12 in commemoration of the third anniversary of the Japanese-Thai Amity Treaty. It was sponsored by the Great East Asian Life Society, supported by the Royal Thai Embassy, the Japan-Thailand Society and the Japan-Thailand Cultural Association.

The program: Komei Abe's Orchestra Suite, Keimei Imai's "Aonero ni" and Toraji Onaka's "Yashi no Mi" (both for baritone solo with orchestra), "Taiwanese Dance" by Bunya Koh, Tadasuke Ono's "Yoimachigusa" and Shimpei Nakayama's "Aoi Susuki" (both for soprano solo with orchestra); the second part of the program was mainly devoted to the works of Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan of Thailand. Selections from the Opera "Princess Saen Wee" (Far Away, Just a Dream, Prayer, Take my Flower, Defeated, Love for a Country), "Japan is Calling You" and "Blood of Supahrn" (both for baritone solo with orchestra), "The Moon," "Destiny," and "Golden Peninsula" (for soprano solo with orchestra), followed by an "Intermezzo' by Prasidh Silapabanleng, and a "Marche Royale" (Dedicated to the King of Thailand) by Klaus Pringsheim; the third part of the program contained Two Ancient Japanese Dances by Pringsheim, and a classical Thai Symphony "Heaven" (Flying, Occidental Mode, Occidental Dance, Mohammedan Prince, Mulong (clarinet solo), Chinese Mode in Presto, Dance of the Fan, followed by Klaus Pringsheim's Dramatic Suite "Yamada Nagamasa."

Those who took part in the concert were the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Pringsheim; Tamaki Miura, Seiichi Hayakawa, Misao Suga, and the Tokyo Gasshodan Chorus.

If the length of program meant anything like the manifestation of cordiality or similar purport, it certainly achieved its object, as the concert began at 6 p.m. and was going strong at well past 9 p.m. The center of attraction in the program was the several items by the musical Foreign Minister of Thailand, W. Wichit Wathakan. It remainded one of another noted statesman of France, E. Herriot, who found his musical expression in the form of literature—"The Life and Times of Beethoven." Whether the country is Thailand or France, one can be sure of the concordant result with such musically blessed statesmen.

Some of the works ("Just a Dream," "Prayer," or "The Moon," for instance) had lovely lyrical moments and the impressions left were not of the fleeting character, and even if the fascinating, exotic fruits placed on a Dresden china did seem somewhat incongruous at times, still one was grateful for the manna.

Tamaki Miura (Soprano)
Chieko Hara (Pianoforte)

On June 8 at the Hibiya Public Hall. An evening of German songs: Mozart's Konzert Arie, selections from Schumann's "Dichterliebe," Beethoven's "Adelaide," followed by selections from Schubert, Brahms and Strauss.

There was a moving scene just before the interval when Madame Miura graciously conceded to the request by singing an air from Bach, which, she said, was taught by Professor A. Junker nearly half a century ago. Incidentally, Professor Junker was one of the pioneers in cultivating the Western music in this country. Madame Miura, despite her advanced age, she still retained some very interesting qualities in the way of depiction rather than in her means of expression, which did not always keep up with her intentions.

Madame Hara, who accompanied her, also did a bit of her share by playing Mozart's Sonata in A major (K. 331) impromptu; it was rendered excellently, though a thought more flexibility in the phrase nuance would have added so much to the performance.

Alexis Abaza (Pianoforte)

On June 11 at the Gunjin Kaikan. The program: Organ Toccata in D minor by Bach-Busoni, Brahms-Variations on a Theme of Paganini, followed by Glazounov-Sonata in B minor Op. 74 and Fantasie Op. 49, Nocturne in G major, 2 Waltzes Op. 64-3 and Op. 34-1), 2 Mazurkas (Op. 59-3 and Op. 24-4), and Polonaise Op. 54.

Glazounov Sonata seemed to have given the most impression; naturally gifted for tone discrimination, there was an intuitive depiction of the work on the whole marked by very felicitous moments from time to time, though one wondered if it was wise to rely so much on musical intuition alone and underestimating the more prosaic, perhaps, but logical side of the question. With so much in his favor, it would be a great pity if he does not cultivate the more rational side of the question further. In Chopin (in Waltzes and Mazurkas especially), despite some nice coloring, it was his insufficient stress on that peculiar phrase nuance and dynamic shading which did not quite enhance his performance of the works beyond the usual.

Leo Sirota and his Pupils Concert

On June 16 at the Nippon Seinenkan. The program: Haydn's Pianoforte-Concerto in D major, Mozart Pianoforte-Concerto in D minor, Capriccio Brillante by Mendelssohn, followed by Beethoven Pianoforte-Concerto in C minor, and Liszt's Pianoforte-Concerto in A minor.

The Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Leo Sirota and those who played the solo parts of the concertos were in the order of appearance, Teruyuki Tada, Ushio Katayama, Michiyo Kaneko, Shosho Cho, Nobuko Nagaoka and Takasiro Sonoda.

Judging from the result of last Wednesday's performance, Mr. Sirota seems to be unusually gifted in teaching young to small children. Nobuko Nagaoka played the Beethoven Concerto delightfully with a balanced, round tone, and even some of the details were very well attended. While, Shosho Cho in Mendelssohn's Capriccio Brilliant displayed a more fancy and a natural predilection for tone-discrimination.

The woodwind section of the orchestra was generally excellent compared to the Strings, which were not quite free from coarseness and lack of sonority sometimes. Leo Sirota directed the orchestra discreetly and kept the coherence between the solo part and the orchestra quite excellently on the whole.

Japan—Past and Present

Kaibara Ekken on Happiness

By Shio Sakanishi

It has often been stated by the Western critics that the long established Buddhist faith forbade the Japanese to seek pleasure and happiness in this life, and that only through a life of perpetual misery and discomfort, they are assured of salvation. Hence their failure to assert their right to be happy. Hence their fatalism; hence their theory and practice of suicide. Based on such nonsense, many a treatise has been written about us.

To any sane observer, however, the Japanese view of life is remarkable for the absence of other worldliness and asceticism. As a people, they have the power of enduring suffering or disaster without the compensation either in this or in future life. Confronted by a natural calamity of earthquakes or floods, they are not at all defiant, as in the case of some Westerners, nor do they cling to a dream of personal immortality for comfort as the ancient Greeks had done. They are rather sane and rational, and their emotion flows along the natural instinctive channel. They seek honor and eternal life in their children and children's children.

The Oriental philosophers and men of religion from olden times have written on happiness and contentment, for they were wise enough to recognize human happiness to be the basis for the theory of state. Of the many treatises, I have taken Raku-kun "An Essay on Happiness," by Kaibara Ekken, as it is the most comprehensive and most human of all the documents. It was written in 1710, when the author was 81 years old. Ekken expresses no new ethics or metaphysics, but he is recounting a sound common sense philosophy which he held and lived all through his long life.

Born in Chikuzen

Kaibara Ekken was born in 1630 in Fukuoka, Chikuzen Province. His given name is Atsunobu, but he is better known by his pen-name, Ekken. His father was a physican to the feudal lord. His three elder brothers taught him the Chinese classics while he was a mere boy, and by the time he was 13, Ekken was well versed in the medical science. But soon he found he was more interested in Chinese philosophy. There were then two main schools of thought—the Chou-tzu and the Wang Yang-ming schools. The first was sanctioned by the Yedo Shogunate, and hence very popular. It claimed to be Confucianism, but in reality a new system based on the teachings of the classics. It was rational and placed much emphasis on rites and ceremonies. The Wang Yang-ming school, on the other hand, put much emphasis on introspection as the source of wisdom and valued intuition. Ekken went to Kyoto and Yedo and made a careful study of the doctrines of the both, but refused to be a slavish follower of any school. In one of his early essays, he wrote, "Let us not be afraid to doubt even the sayings of the ancients if they are doubtful, but let us hold fast to those we believe to be true."

Ekken scorned the pure metaphysical speculation of his contemporaries, and held that the aim of knowledge is practice and that the aim of practice is knowledge. "Even though people are born," he wrote, "if they do not study, it is as if they were not born. But even if they study, if they do not attain true knowledge, it is as if they had not learned. Even if they know, if they do not put it into practice, it is as though they did not know."

So Ekken with his charming and brilliant wife travelled extensively through the country. He helped the poor and sick with his medical knowledge. He had studied agricultural economy and advised the struggling peasants how to improve their farm and better their living condition. Many a feudal lord wished to employ him, but he would not accept any office.

"Why do you travel like a poor itinerant priest," asked a friend, "when you can found a school and be wealthy?" He cared little about wealth or fame. Therefore, when he started to write, Ekken, much to the horror of his fellow scholars, wrote in colloquial Japanese which was considered vulgar and woman's language. The vogue was to use the classical Chinese and write in a grand style.

"You have studied," admonished a friend, and know the Chinese classics. But you write very popular books and are likely to become a laughing stock among the scholars of Japan."

Writing for Masses

To this Ekken replied, "We have received great blessings from Heaven. I being a simple man, cannot keep company with great men. All I can do is to write popular books in Japanese syllabary for the masses or for children. If I do not benefit my age and fellow men, my life is as useless as that of a worm. If I can be some help to people by writing books, I do not care whether scholars laugh at me or not." His friend was wrong. Ekken set the style of prose literature.

Ekken believed that the Japanese people are better adjusted to live happy life, for we do not have to go far to find the true springs of human life and happiness, as our entire social institutions have taught us to live by instinct and by intelligence. Ekken does not define what happiness is. He took it for granted. "As plants never cease to come out of the ground, so in our hearts ever springs happiness." It rises out of "our true nature." Man's unhappiness was brought about by his wandering away from the Way. For his happiness, man is in need of a few basic necessities, such as food, shelter, human companionship, and work.

Later Ekken added knowledge and responsibilities to this list. In this connection, it is interesting to note that Ekken makes a distinction between the ordinary and the pure happiness. The latter comes from man's inner resources, and does not depend on riches or luxuries. Books to read, true friends to associate, appreciation of art and nature, and self-knowledge—if only man remembers these things and be grateful, then his happiness is boundless.

For example, looking back on the history, Ekken was ever grateful for the fact that he had happened to be in the brightest age of Japanese learning. "From the ancient times, periods of strife are many, peaceful reigns but few. The worm which grows on a mustard is sharp; men who are born and grow old in peaceful times do not realize their blessings."

Ekken advices man to keep an even temper and be calm. 'What if others treat you rudely! Do not speak harshly or show your irritation. Be serene in mind and deliberate in action. This is the only way to live happily. Some claim this life to be too short, but we cannot prolong it. We must make use of every minute; to waste even a short while in doing useless things is to make ourselves unhappy. If we are happy and at peace with the world, "a day would seem like two days." So Ekken argues, considering man's span of life as 50 years, he may live for 100 years.

Opposed to Fame

Ekken considers fame, women, profit-making, and excessive drinking enemies to happy and contented life. To long for such things is "like seeking for suffering." Sake, for example, is "a beautiful gift of heaven," but enjoy it by drinking just enough to give you a light exhilaration. In other words, moderation is the secret of happy life.

Courage, the essential quality in samurai, should be kept deep in his heart. "Cowardice should be means of protecting courage." True courage means forbearance and self-restraint, and takes action only at rightious command. Ekken writes, "All good things come out of the one word, 'Patience,'" and he often identifies courage with patience.

A large section of the essay is devoted to Ekken's deep appreciation of wonders of nature. "Scenery changes according to seasons, from spring mist to snow fall, just as every day changes from morning until nightfall." Like the ancient Chinese sages, he took delight in a rustic retreat and nourished his nature. He writes:

Loving flowers, I rise early;
Loving the moon, I retire late.

Ekken, however, is happiest when he is with books. The pleasure of reading books, he counts as the greatest privilege given to man. Most things have to be shared with friends, but in this a man can be alone. To sit before an open window with clear view, a clean desk, a good writing brush, and a book or two—Ekken is the happiest man in the world. A man may grow old and his physical strength may wane, but his enjoyment of reading increases. Here again Ekken does not forget to be thankful to be born in the enlightened age.

Ekken's Means Simple

Now you will say that there is nothing new in Ekken's idea of happines, and I am sure he will be the very first one to agree with you. Happiness is a rare achievement, but the means to acquire it seems so simple. Only we fail to apply these simple rules to our life. Ekken concludes his essay in saying: "An old man says the same thing over and over again. I have repeated the same words in order to warn myself and to admonish others to gain the true happiness. I will repeat again that it should be regretted if we spend our body in vain without knowing the pleasure of being born a man and pass away worthlessly."

Ekken is correct in stating that the Japanese are better adjusted to live happy life, for we have no conflict between our attempts to live by instinct and by intelligence. The great and fundamental unhappiness of the Western men springs from his inability to harmonize the life of instinct with their newly acquired life of reason. This is the dualistic philosophy which has its origin in Christian religion. They must realize that these two lives arose in harmony in their own nature, and can in harmony meet once more. Then they will come to see that the secret of happiness is the fusion of the mental and bodily life in the individual and the community.

Ekken died three years after he had finished this essay at the age of 84. A charming portrait of an old man with sensitive face sitting behind a desk quietly reading a book comes down to us. His essays on health, on conduct of life, and numerous delightful travel journals are joy to browse, and someday I hope to introduce them to you.

10-Year Old Boy Honored

BERLIN.—The youngest German to be decorated with a war medal is 10-year old Rolf Polivka of Dortmund who has been awarded the second class War Medal with Swords by the Fuehrer for special bravery shown during a British air attack.

Music Notes

Marking the first recital appearrances of Kenshu Wanibuchi, Nisei violinist and member of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, the Tokyo Trio will give its initial performance today at the Imperial Theater from 1 and 6 p.m., when the eighth periodical Teigeki Concert will be held, The Tokyo Trio, which is composed of Kenshu Wanibuchi, violin; Takashi Kurata, cello, and Toroku Takagi, piano, will play Beethoven's Piano Trio in B flat major. Several solo selections will also be heard.

A Concert on Two Pianos will be offered by Miss Kyo Ishii and Professor Leo Sirota at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. today, with the following program: Brahms, Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Opus 56; Schubert, Impromptu; Saint-Saens, Danse Macabre, Arensky, Romance and Polonaise; Rachmaninov, Suite No 2.

Brahms' "Ein Deutsches Requiem" (German Missa) will be presented in a Japanese version for the 103rd musical lecture recital by Eizaburo Kioka, organist and chorus conductor, at the Gothic Chapel of Tokyo Women's University, from 3 p.m. today.

Music of the classical Japanese Kabuki drama will be given in a special program at the Nihon Seinenkan from 5:30 p.m. today, under the auspices of the Nippon Seikyo Wagakudan. The event will be opened with a speech by Kasho Machida, a noted authority on the Kabuki.

The Coro Flora, a group sponsored by Madam Yoshiko Nagasaka, vocal instructor of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will hold a recital at the Nihon Seinenkan from 1 p.m. today.

Several popular artists in the fields of light music, Japanese classical dance and Japanese classical music will participate in a Grand Home Front Grand Concert sponsored by the Toa Culture Service Association at the Hibiya Park Open Air Auditorium, from 2 p.m. today.

Dance interpretations of compositions by Debussy (La Fille aux Cheveux de Lin; Le Petit Berger etc.), Ravel (Ondine); Chopin (Impromptu); Poulenc (Pastourel); Paderewsky (Gypsy), and others, as played on the piano by Koji Taku, will be given by Miss Tazuko Dehari in her Dance Recital at the Gunjin Kaikan from 6 p.m. today.

Commemorating its 60th public concert, the Keio University Mandolin Club will hold a special program at the Keio University Grand Hall, Mita, from 6:0 p.m. today, under the direction of Tadashi Hattori.

Miss Aiko Saida, alto, accompanied at the piano by Professor Manfred Gurlitt, will present lieder by Schubert, Beethoven, and Brahms; songs and airs by Scarlatti, Monteverdi, Caccini, Paisiello, Mascagni, Tosti, Ponchielli, and Saint-Saens; and Japanese songs by Michizo Komura Fumihiko Fukui, and Tadashi Hattori, in a vocal recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Monday, June 21.

Miss Kazuko Abe, a first prize winner in the piano department of the National Japanese Musical Concours, will appear in a recital with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, June 22, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program consists of Beethovens "Egmont" Overture; Mozart's Piano Concerto in B flat major (Koechel No. 595), and Schumann's Piano Concerto in A minor.

Miss Akiko Kikuchi, soprano, and Mitsuo Tsukimura with his Light Music Band will appear in a "Light Music and Film Program" at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 5 p.m., Tuesday, June 22.

Katsuhiko Haida, popular singer; and Osuke Ito, well-known guitarist and light music composer, will perform on the program of a "Gay Guitar and Song Evening" scheduled at the Sangyo Kaikan from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, June 23.

Alto solos by Miss Shizuko Chiba, one of the most successful concert soloists in this country today, are featured on the programs of two orchestra concerts at the Hibiya Public Hall on Wednesday, June 23, and Friday, June 24. Wednesday's concert will be given by the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Naotada Yamamoto, commencing at 7 p.m., with a program including Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony; Debussy's "Prelude a l'Apres-Midi d'un Faune", and Liszt's "Les Prelude".

Thursday's concert, which will start at 6:30 p.m., will be given by the Young Japan Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Tadashi Hattori, with a popular program.

Modern French, Italian and Japanese songs will be interpreted by Miss Chizuko Asano, soprano, accompanied at the piano by Tatsuo Mizutani, in her vocal recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Wednesday, June 23. The program is devoted to works by Debussy, Faure, Duparc, Alfano, Koscak Yamada, and Yasuki Hirai.

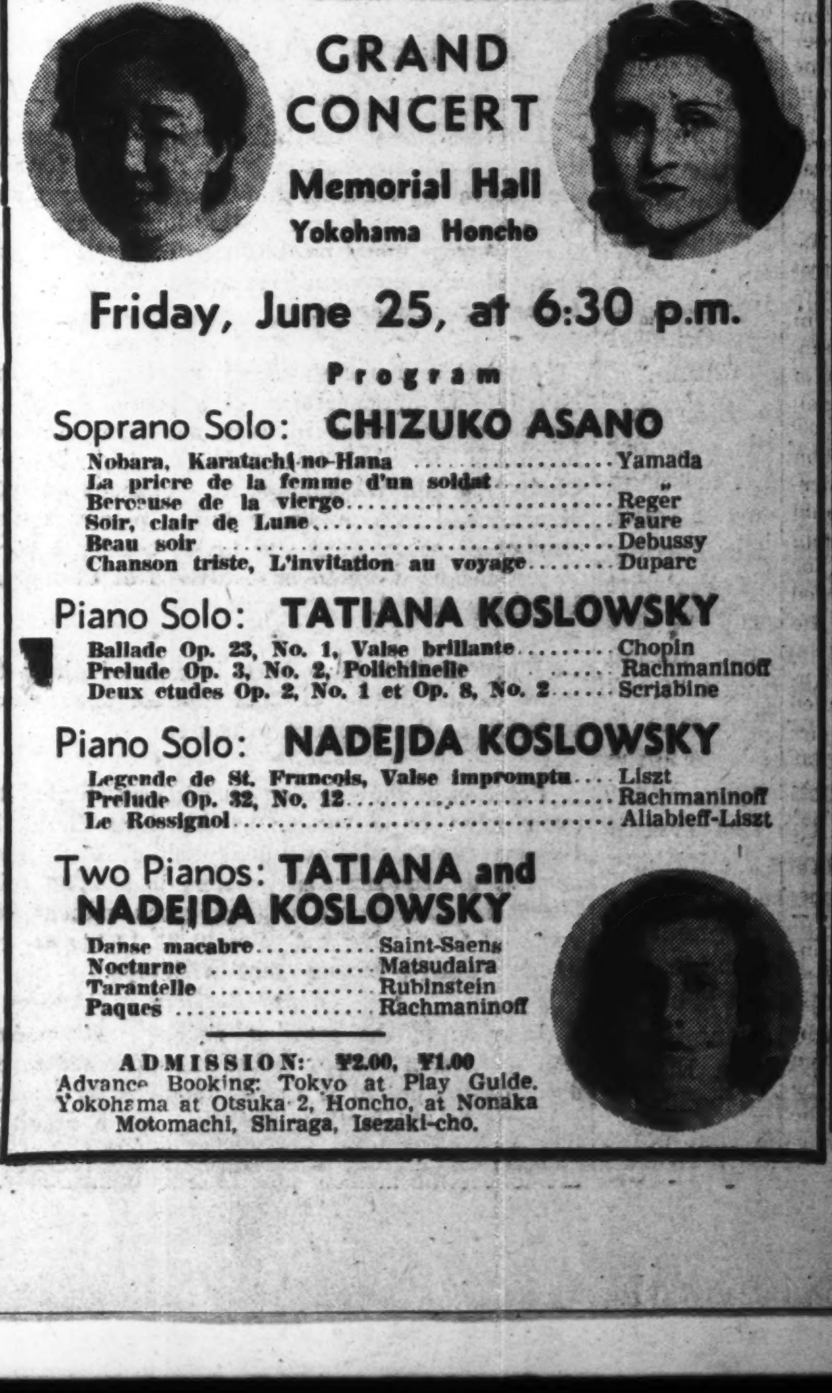
Miss Asano will also appear in a special concert at the Yokohama Memorial Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Friday, June 25, together with Misses Tatiana and Nedadja Koslowsky, Russian pianists of French training. The vocal selections on the program are by Faure, Duparc, Debussy, Reger, and Koscak Yamada; the piano selections (for solo piano as well as for two pianos) by Chopin, Liszt, Saint-Saens, Rubinstein, Scriabine, Rachmaninov, and Yorinori Matsudaira.

Professor Helmut Fellmer of the Tokyo Academy of Music will conduct the third concert by the Tokyo Symphonic Chorus which will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m., Friday, June 25, as an all-Brahms evening.

Bach-Busoni's Prelude and Fugue in D major; Beethoven's Sonata in F minor (Appassionata); Paul Vinogradov's arrangement of R. Taki's famed song, "Kojo no Tsuki," and selections by Chopin, Debussy, and Liszt will be rendered by Miss Masako Itoi, piano, in her recital at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 7 p.m., Saturday, June 26.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt will hold the eighth concert of its Beethoven Cycle at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Saturday, June 26. Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin, will be the soloist, playing the Violin Concerto in D major. The "Coriolanus" Overture and the Symphony No. 8, in F major, are the orchestra numbers.

"Southern Fantasy," "Opium," and other new ballet creations will be staged by Ichiro Miki and his Tokyo Ballet Company in their fifth presentation which will be held at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater from 6 p.m., Monday, June 28. Music, composed and directed by Goro Sudo, Mitsuo Ugajin, and Yuki Tsukui, will be played by the Takarazuka Orchestra.


GRAND CONCERT

Memorial Hall

Yokohama Honcho

Friday, June 25, at 6:30 p.m.

Program

Soprano Solo: CHIZUKO ASANO

Nobara, Karatachi-no-Hana .... Yamada

La priere de la femme d'un soldat .... „

Berceuse de la vierge .... Reger

Soir, clair de Lune .... Faure

Beau soir .... Debussy

Chanson triste, L'invitation au voyage .... Duparc

Piano Solo: TATIANA KOSLOWSKY

Ballade Op. 23, No. 1, Valse brillante .... Chopin

Prelude Op. 3, No. 2, Polichinelle .... Rachmaninoff

Deux etudes Op. 2, No. 1 et Op. 8, No. 2 .... Scriabine

Piano Solo: NADEJDA KOSLOWSKY

Legende de St. Francois, Valse impromptu .... Liszt

Prelude Op. 32, No. 12 .... Rachmaninoff

Le Rossignol .... Aliabieff-Liszt

Two Pianos: TATIANA and NADEJDA KOSLOWSKY

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Nocturne .... Matsudaira

Tarantelle .... Rubinstein

Paques .... Rachmaninoff

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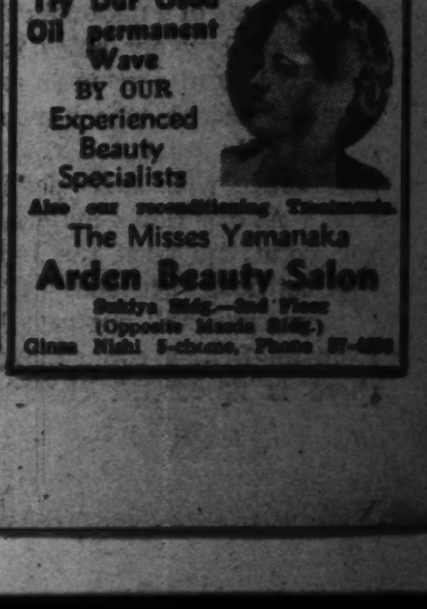
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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1943

India's Freedom

Subhas Chandra Bose, eminent Indian nationalist, is now visiting in Japan, it has been revealed. The Japanese nation is happy to bid him cordial welcome, for he is a man whose record and life aim are such as to command the respect of all true Orientals.

As the greatest Indian leader outside of prison—in fact the only Indian leader of first rank who is not now in some British jail—Mr. Bose represents the shining hope of the four hundred million peoples of India for freedom. Twice the President of the National Congress Party, he finally resigned to found the Forward Bloc which demanded immediate and complete independence from British rule without condition or compromise. Undaunted by the material power of the British Empire, this leader has long been courageously pitting his intelligence and his spirit against the physical might of the alien rulers of his country in a manner which calls forth admiration.

It is significant indeed that this man who is the personification of India's hope for independence has found it feasible to return from Europe at last to direct at closer quarters the movement for the liberation of his homeland. It is an indication that the victories of Japan and the Axis are presenting the Indians with an opportunity such as they have never had in three hundred years and may never have again to throw off the yoke of British rule. The hour of destiny for India may be close at hand, if only all the Indian people will realize it as Mr. Bose and other clear-sighted leaders realize it so well.

To the Japanese people, the presence of Mr. Bose at this time cannot help but emphasize the contrast between India and the countries which Japan has been able to help more directly. Fresh in the memory is Prime Minister Tojo's announcement of only five days ago that the Philippines would be accorded independence within this year, while a few months ago there was his similar statement with respect to Burma. The spectacle of Burma and the Philippines rising as independent sovereign nations while older, larger, and potentially infinitely more powerful India lies helplessly in chains is one which must arouse in the breast of every Indian a tumult of emotions which defies description. But as fellow-Orientals, the Japanese people can sympathize with the Indians in the humiliation and indignation they must feel over the contrast between their lot and that of the Burmese or the Filipinos.

The contrast, in essence, however, is not so much that between Burma and the Philippines on the one hand and India on the other as between Japan on the one hand and Britain on the other. Japan, as an Oriental nation, is naturally sincerely anxious to help promote the welfare of all other Oriental nations, for only in the common welfare of all the nations of this part of the world will each component unit be able to find true happiness. Britain, on the other hand, as a distant imperialistic Power, can have no interest in any Oriental country except as an object of exploitation.

No amount of sophistry can hide this fundamental difference between the attitudes of Japan and of Britain. Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in an attempt to quiet the carping criticism of British imperialism on the part of some Americans, wrote recently in the American magazine Life that the reason India has not been able to become a "free" commonwealth like Canada or Australia is that the Indians have not been able to agree on the terms of a national constitution. What Smuts deliberately hides is the fact that if there is lack of agreement among the Indians, it is the British who have created and have consistently fomented that disagreement in accordance with their policy of "divide and rule." At any rate, Smuts' argument is beside the point, for what the Indians want is not the fictitious "freedom" of being a British "Commonwealth" but complete independence from all British connections. On that point there is agreement enough among all the Indians, and as for the constitution of such a truly independent India, it should be no concern of Smuts or any other torch-bearer of British imperialism.

The British also like to say that "freedom"—of the illusory kind which they always mean—will be granted to India after the war if the Indians prove themselves "worthy" of it by fighting for Britain now. It may be remembered that the same promise was given during the last World War, with what results everyone knows. Such an attitude on the part of Britain not only indicates most clearly the insincerity of the British, but it also reveals that they have so little confidence in their own strength in the war that they must resort to bribery in an attempt to secure the help of the Indians. In contrast, Japan is not making vague promises of future independence to Burma and the Philippines on condition that they help Japan in the war. Japan is granting complete independence to Burma and the Philippines the very while that war is going on, for Japan has no need to resort to bribery and Japan has no doubt as to the outcome of the struggle. Japan is acting now on the premise of certain victory, while Britain, hedging on the outcome of the war, is merely promising action in the future on the premise of her doubts.

As the Indian people reflect on their condition and their prospects for independence, they may well take to heart Prime Minister Tojo's words of five days ago when he said: "For this plight of India I feel at once sympathy and indignation. Japan is firmly resolved to exhaust all means in order to help expel and eliminate from India Anglo-Saxon influences which are the enemy of the Indian people, and enable India to attain full independence in a true sense of the term. I confidently look to the day, which I trust will soon come, when the ardent and widespread desires of the Indian people are fulfilled and they regain freedom and prosperity." This is Japan's message of welcome to Mr. Bose and Japan's message of goodwill to the Indian people.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

The picture of a flower in a botanical book is an information; its mission ends with our knowledge. But in pure art it is a personal communication. And therefore until it finds its harmony in the depth of our personality it misses its mark. We can treat existence solely as a text-book furnishing us lessons and we shall not be disappointed. But we know that there its mission does not end. For in our joy in it which is an end in itself we feel that it is a communication, the final response to which is not the response of our knowing but the response of our being.

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A young friend of mine comes to me this morning to inform me that it is his birthday and that he has just reached his nineteenth year. The distance between my age and his is great, and yet when I look at him it is not the incompleteness of his life which strikes me, but something which is complete in his youth. And in this differs the thing which grows, from the thing which is being made. A building in its unfinished stage is only too evidently unfinished. But in life's growth every stage has its perfection, the flower as well as the fruit.

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The old is prudent but is not wise. Wisdom is that freshness of mind which enables one to realize that truth is not hoarded in caskets of maxims, it is free and living. Great sufferings lead us to wisdom because these are the birth-throes through which our mind is freed from its habit-environment, and comes naked into the arms of reality. Wisdom has the character of the child perfected through knowledge and feeling.

A Year Ago Today

June 20, 1942

Japanese Naval Air Units, raiding Port Darwin, the largest military base in North Australia, for four days beginning June 13, shot down 46 enemy planes while at the same time inflicting heavy damage on the enemy military establishments there, it was revealed in a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

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Anxiety and uneasiness are reigning in Chungking due to disappearance of a possibility of the arrival of any more military aid from America. According to the agreement reached between Chungking and Washington, an enormous quantity of arms and ammunition, including planes, a large number of heavy guns and tanks, besides a party of technicians, were to have arrived at Chungking beginning May 1.

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Fines of $500 have been introduced along the entire coastal district of California for the slightest violation of the blackout measures.

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Solution of the shipping question constituted the main topic of discussion at the third Churchill-Roosevelt conference now being held at Washington, as it is the fundamental problem in sending reinforcements to all fronts, in supply arms and materials required for further activities in all fronts as well as in creating a second front in Europe.

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In view of the growing shortage of medical practitioners in Britain, it has been decided to cut down on the period of studies required for medical students to obtain their degrees. As a result of this measure a large number of medical students are to become medical practitioners immediately.

JAPAN, CHINA REBUILD EAST ASIA CONJOINTLY

Control Association Expresses Wartime Economic Policy

By TOMOYUKI ISHIBAMA
(From the Chuo Koron)

"There can be only one China policy, that of regenerating and helping her. Japan and China must go hand in glove in the lofty task of rebuilding East Asia," said Sei Arao in the second decade (1887-1897) of the Meiji era. This, as a matter of fact, has been the inflexible guiding principle of Japan's China policy since the Meiji era. It is also discernible in the Konoye statement of 1938 and the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty concluded in 1940. The recent turn in Japan's China policy may be an epoch if viewed in the light of the abolition of the Emergency China Measures instituted immediately after the outbreak of the China affair. In actual fact, however, it is but a new evolution in this traditional China policy of Japan.

Upon China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia, Japan abolished the Emergency Measures just referred to and issued a statement respecting China's autonomy. China at once responded by making a fresh national start. I shall confine myself herein to probing the economic aspects of the new start.

Simultaneously with its war declaration, Nanking on January 9 decided on the details of the organization of the Supreme National Defense Council, the highest wartime consultative organ. At the same time, it made public a wartime economic policy aiming at (1) productivity expansion, (2) price regulation, (3) consumption curtailment, (4) currency stabilization and financial readjustments and (5) remoulding of the economic machinery.

In the field of productivity expansion, the bolstering of agricultural and mineral production, the acquisition of the materials and fuels necessary for that purpose, and a guarantee of profits are stipulated. In the matter of price regulation, stress is laid on the renovation of transportation facilities, the adjustment of distribution systems, and the eradication of hoarding. For the purpose of consumption curtailment, increased production of substitutes and the restriction of the manufacture of non-urgent and luxurious goods are emphasized. The Central Reserve Bank Note-centric policy, the renovation of the financial setup, the encouragement of savings, the rehabilitation of agricultural and mining financial systems and the prohibition of speculation are urged in order to achieve currency stabilization and financial readjustments generally. The establishment of unified management of the process between production and distribution, and the institution of systems of corporate enterprise are provided for the remoulding of the economic machinery.

As an expression of this wartime economic policy, the National Control Association was established and its articles promulgated on March 12. Article 1 says: "The Association shall effect control over commodities." Article 3 stipulates: "The membership of the Association shall consist of such municipal and provincial commercial organizations as will be nominated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and other competent authorities." Article 4 provides that the Association, besides supervising and guiding its members, shall be responsible for (1) buying and distribution of materials subject to control, (2) domestic exchange of commodities, (3) supply of goods for export, (4) distribution of imported commodities, (5) buying of war materials, (6) any other businesses that may be entrusted to the Association by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and other competent authorities.

The National Economic Control Association is the supreme control organ. Subordinate to it are, in order, various federations representing different lines of business, various associations of Chinese merchants, Japanese associations and Sino-Japanese associations. In addition, there has come into being the Commodity Control Council made up of Nanking Government authorities, Chinese and Japanese interests. This is the highest consultative body for commodity control.

The aim of this system, according to Minister of Commerce and Industry Mei Ssu-ping, is to alienate it from political activities so as to avoid the mixing of politics and economy. It is said that a Trade Council will be set up (under the National Economic Control Association) to control exports and imports.

While the principal functions of the National Economic Control Association are collection, distribution and control, no less important is the smoothening of commodity traffic. "The highest goal of the current wartime economic setup consists in productivity expansion and the insuring of supplies to the front. To this end, the existing control has to be mitigated first of all. That is why we have, among other things, reduced the scope of control over commodity traffic to and from the Shanghai zone so that goods exchange with the interior may be smoothened," said Commerce and Industry Minister Mei.

Indeed, the smoothening of commodity flow is indispensable for productivity augmentation. For this reason, the National Government promulgated the Wartime Commodity Traffic Regulations, under which a general alleviation of control has been made, although, of course, freedom of traffic is subject to varying degrees of restriction depending on commodities. The Japanese authorities, on their part, in order that this goods traffic control by the Nanking Government may work smoothly, have abolished the control measures hitherto enforced by them and left China to act independently.

On March 11, the Nanking Government commenced a rural pacification campaign in the Chinkiang zone and the fourth Soochow sector (north of the model peace area in Changchow). A similar campaign will be set on foot shortly in North Kiangsu Province (the wheat, cotton, corn and salt production area along the northern Yangtze) and in Anhui province around Wuhu. It is specially to be noted that these campaigns have been and will be conducted by the Nanking Government single-handed, now that Japan has announced her decision to restrict the activities of the Special Service Organs, abolish liaison officers and abstain from unnecessary intervention. Again, the need for religious campaigns, hitherto neglected, has come to claim attention and a large-scale drive under the joint auspices of the Buddhist, Christian, Confucian and other religious bodies has been decided on.

On April 1, Japan suspended the issuance of military scrip in order to effect currency unification through the medium of the Central Reserve Bank notes. First issued in January, 1941, the C.R.B. notes underwent steady growth with the aid of the military scrips. In April, 1942, the conversion at par of the notes into fapi was prohibited, and from May of that year the reclamation of fapi notes at the rate of two fapi notes to the C.R.B. note was carried out wtih satisfactory results. Japan, on her part, adopted a dual C.R.B. note-military scrip basis in the fixing of prices, in her payment of wages and in other directions with a view to strengthening and the ultimate independence of the said notes. With the cessation of the issuance of military scrip, the C.R.B. notes have become the only legal currency in Central China. This monetary unification augurs well for future economic construction, particularly as currency is an artery of economy.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

CHUNGKING AT SIXES AND SEVENS

By KATSU HARA

The problem which is harassing Chungking at present is not necessarily how to survive the present hostilities. As the war drags on or approaches the most decisive stage, a belligerent wants, more than anything else, something which will inspire it spiritually and furnish it with a force which will unite it politically. In anguish, Chungking searches in vain for this revitalizing force; failure to discover it will darken the path of its future course.

As the conflict rages between Japan and Chungking, Chiang's Kuomintang is trying to carry the Chinese populace with it by stressing resistance, but at the present stage of the struggle the mere theory of resistance does not fire the fighting instinct of the masses.

At the initial stage of the China affair, the theory of resistance played its part as the source of spiritual and ideological inspiration or as the force of promoting the political unity of the people, but it does not electrify them any longer.

Such being the case, Chungking cannot possibly maintain its resistance against Japan much longer. Denuded of any clear logic for this war, she can neither carry on the war with confidence nor tread the rightful course in the wartime situation. Ideologically, Chungking is at sixes and sevens, and, psychologically, in the quagmire of despair and confusion. It is Japan's political offensive which has plunged Chungking into this dismal predicament and exposed it in its barren features.

Regard and support for the Sun Yat-sen principle, coupled with the general attitude maintained by Japan who is fighting the present war for the realization of the ideal of Sino-Japanese co-existence, is the keynote of Japan's political offensive.

When, therefore, Japan indicated her policy along these lines most clearly and concretely by the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of concessions in China, thereby helping China to attain her status as a true independent State, Chungking was plunged into the depth of confusion and mortification.

Simply bewildered by the new, sudden epoch-making event which it had least anticipated, Chungking was unable to rise to the occasion. It revealed its inability to develop the Sun Yat-sen principle in conformity with the new situation. Its utter helplessness increased the agony of Chiang's Kuomintang.

Needless to say, the Three People's Principles form the kernel of the Sun Yat-sen principle. Of these three principles—nationalism, democracy and the peoples livelihood—the first principle alone, constituting the ideological pivot of present-day China, provided the generating power for the idea of national construction through resistance. The actuality is, however, that it was through the sympathy, understanding and assistance of Japan, whom Chungking is fighting, that the foundation for the independent State of China, based on nationalism, has been achieved. What better background could have been provided for the realization of China's nationalism than the glorious pageant of the momentous events of today in which Japan has successfully driven out Anglo-American imperialistic influences which had encroached upon China? Now that she has realized her nationalism, what else is there left for that country to fight for in order to maintain her existence and promote her future development?

Democracy has already been ruled out by world opinion as untenable. Even America and Britain, who pose as champions of democracy, are losing faith in it. Their war aim, which merely advocates the protection of democratic traditions, no longer stimulates their people to martial efforts. Acceptance of the principles of democracy even in the coming postwar years seems somewhat unlikely.

It must then be well-nigh impossible for Chungking to find in democracy the basis of its theory of resistance and construction. Democracy will surely be found wanting as the center of spiritual inspiration for the Chinese people or as the basic political idea.

Nevertheless, Chungking is aligned with democratic America and Britain. It is not Germany and Italy only who are concerned about the verdict which world opinion may pass. It concerns Chungking's Kuomintang also which has been the head and front of the resistance against Japan. Placed in this anomalous position, the Kuomintang is finding it difficult to take a clear-cut attitude toward either democracy or Fascism.

If Chungking's Kuomintang supports neither democracy nor Fascism, does it support the Principle of People's Livelihood? Socialism and Communism have already spent their force and are anachronistic ideas. They can no longer be accepted as the dominant ideas of a new State or of a new world.

It is true that Communism is widespread in China, but it is difficult to say that, simply because of this, that the Principle of People's Livelihood will become the central spiritual or ideological influence of China. Much less is it possible that the Chinese people will fight on for the sake of this particular ideology.

The fountain from which the Kuomintang derives its ideas is dry, and the drought of war is causing cracks on its parched bed. Unless a new Sun Yat-sen principle is developed out of the original Sun Yat-sen principle, therefore, it would be impossible for the Kuomintang to tide over its present crisis.

In any case, it can confidently be asserted that the present battered Kuomintang cannot save the spiritual and ideological crises confronting Chungking. The first and foremost reason for this is that as a natural result of the war, the leaders of the Kuomintang, as autocrats of wartime administration, sacrificed and otherwise acted in a manner running counter to popular interests and even jettisoned completely their philosophical ideas and character. Accordingly, instead of giving proper ideological guidance to the young generation who are head and front of anti-Japanese China, the Kuomintang has managed to make ideological hooligans of them. With the extensive mobilization of more proficient men in Chungking-controlled territory into the army and various wartime administrative branches, the supply of leaders who constitute the center of spiritual and ideological activities has been depleted.

Chungking's Kuomintang is practically devoid of any practical worth, and this fact is causing the party and the Chungking regime much anxiety and vexation.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Kobayashi Totan (1891-)

Totan is an instructor in Japanese literature at the Jissen Girls' School. He is an unknown poet of merit.

The Japanese Spirit

Koto shi areba Kumi wo kozorite
Teki ni ataru
Kore zo masashiku Yamato-damashii.
In case of an emergency,
Our compatriots, as one man,
All high and low, confront their enemy—
This is surely the spirit of Japan.

Woodsorrels

Shiorashiki Otome no gotomo Tsutsumashiku
Kakine ni sakeru Katabami no hana.
They look like pretty little girls,
Embodiments of innocence,—
The tiny grasses, woodsorrels,
Blooming modestly by the fence.

Versemaking

Kogarashi wa Fuki susamedomo
Heyanouchi ni
Uta yomi oreba Kokoro nodokeshi.
A cold wind howls abroad
And all is wintry gloom;
Yet I enjoy tranquillity of mind,
Composing poems in my room.

A Flock of Crows

Shiro-tae no Yuki no hirono wo
Microshite
Yuyu to tobu Mura-garasu kana.
How freely a flock of crows
Fly about to and fro,
Looking down upon the wide field
Mantled in virgin snow!

The Fall of Hongkong

Christmas ni Hongkong ochinu
Jotei mo
Waga tadashisa wo Mitome tamaishi.
Hongkong fell at length
On Christmas night;
God hath admitted that
Japan's cause is right.

"The Clouds on a Range of Peaks," The theme of the New Year's Imperial poetry contest (1942).

Sashi-noboru Asahi no kage ni
Mine-mine no
Hae-gumo tomini Hare watara nan.
Oh, that the range of peaks' piled clouds
May quickly clear away,
Due to the rising sun's
Resplendent ray.

A beautiful symbolic verse referring to the lowering clouds of war hovering over the nations.

Fireflies

Suzu kaze no Fuki no mani mani
Hotaru tobu
Tama no tsutsumi ni Natsu nakari keri.
Upon the Tama River's bank
Where fireflies flutter
Swayed by a cool breeze,
There is no summer.

The translator appreciates the hyperbolic phrase "There is no summer."

ORIGIN OF TONARIGUMI STUDIED BY DR. HOZUMI

Neighborhood Association Existed in China Ages Ago

By KUSAKICHI NOYAMA
(From the Shukan Mainichi)

If father and son are scholars, it is hardly anything surprising or extraordinary. But if father and son are scholars and both have put themselves heart and soul into one and the same pursuit for two successive generations to the benefit of society, it is a case in a thousand.

The case of the late Dr. Nobushige Hozumi and his heir, Shigeto, fits the description. To the eminent scholars of law is due, in large measure, the credit of supplying the genetic idea of the Tonarigumi or neighborhood associations, an institution which is playing an increasingly important role in social life in wartime Japan.

The idea of the good-neighbor units was conceived from the ancient Goningumi system or the Five-People Band System. The study of this institution was made by the late Dr. Nobushige Hozumi. It was he, and he alone, who made a sedulous study of this social institution of the remote past when it had sunk into universal oblivion and left an illuminating monograph behind him.

His son, who incidentally is an authority on civil law, took up the study where it was left off by his father and, after years of confining work looking into the workings of the old-time quintuplet system and gathering valuable data, has recently completed the "Continuative Discourse on the Rules and Regulations of Goningumi," slated for publication shortly. It is a massive work in two volumes and runs into 1,800 pages.

China Started Goningumi

The Goningumi originated in China longer ago than one remembers. No doubt, with the Government irresponsible and government protection hardly to be depended upon, an acute need was felt for some such method of neighborly collaboration as a measure of defense against unlawful violence, if for no other purpose.

In Japan, too, the history of the quintuplets dates back to ancient times. The system was assiduously utilized by the Tokugawa Shogunate not necessarily for the promotion of popular welfare, but more as a restraint on the people. For in those days collective criminal accountability was often imposed. For certain kinds of crime, not only the immediate relatives of the offender but even members of his Goningumi were held liable also. In the present-day idea, this is tyranny, pure and simple. But there is good and evil to everything. As the Goningumi in ancient China was a measure of defense against bandit activities, so its counter-part in the Tokugawa days stimulated a tendency to look after and even step into one another's affairs to avoid being unwittingly mixed up in crime. This bred mutual help.

With the revision of the law on the individualistic pattern of the West, the Five-People Band system was discarded and ultimately consigned into oblivion. In many an agricultural and fishing hamlet, however, the spirit of this ages-old institution still hangs on as a tradition. Rapid developments in urban districts brought about conditions unsuitable for the preservation of the ancient system of neighborhood fraternity. It was in urban districts that the greatest difficulty was experienced in the formation of the Tonarigumi of today.

Were Commonly United

In the Tokugawa days, the urban people, rich or poor, were united by a common consciousness as they were commonly of the merchant class. The Tonarigumi of today are different. National consciousness, if anything, is the tie binding them, but this is too broad a framework for the small block associations. To bind members of the Tonarigumi having different temperaments, different tastes and different modes of living in compact, living unity is a magnificent task. The spiritual prerequisite to such unity is mutual receptivity, magnanimity.

Dr. Shigeto Hosumi combines these qualities. They are inborn in him. There can be no doubt, therefore, that he is a good member of the Tonarigumi as he is a conscientious student of the Goningumi system. He says that scholars arguing pro and con often indulge in mutual laudation. Let this spirit of mutual respect and sympathetic understanding of one another prevail, and there can be no chance of friction or animosity in the Tonarigumi.

Another principal scholastic pursuit which Dr. Hosumi has carried on is the popularization of the law, although it remains no more than an academic work, consisting of rewriting the law in popular language and trying to find ways for the diffusion of legal knowledge among the general populace and so on. But if and when he finds that he must come out into the open for the popularization of the law, he will, no doubt, plunge himself into the Tonarigumi movement as a step to that end.